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Libya Reported To Pull Troops Out of Uganda

NAIROBI, April 6 (AP) — President Idi Amin's Libyan allies were reported to be pulling troops out of Uganda today, as Marshal Amin issued an impassioned appeal for loyalty and support in a radio broadcast that was broadcast on the Uganda radio.

The broadcast, which was broadcast on the Uganda radio, was reported to be one of the few installations still in Marshal Amin's control. A mile or so away, thousands of army soldiers were reported to be camped within or near the city limits. The rest of the city of 400,000 was reportedly considered a no-man's land.

A diplomat said that a convoy of 50 trucks was spotted heading north toward Nakasongola, an air base 70 miles from the capital. Another diplomat reported that a large number of coffins with Libyan dead arrived by train at Jinja, apparently in preparation for shipment home.

There's no denying troops left at all," a U.S. diplomat said. "I think it's all over. Amin has no people at all. The only fight he could put up is in a boxing ring."

In his broadcast, Marshal Amin said in English: "I tell you, brothers and sisters, there is no need to be afraid of the enemy's cowardly bombardment." He said that all he wanted was peace, love, unity and reconciliation with all his neighbors.

Then, alternating between two African tongues, Marshal Amin tried to assure his listeners that the enemy was only in southern Uganda and far from the capital. Abandoning that line, he began recapping his career. He said that he gave the Ugandan people wealth, businesses and factories — apparently a reference to his ouster of 40,000 Asian entrepreneurs in 1972 and 1973.

The people now want to bring shame on themselves by permitting imperialists to come and lead them," he said. But he insisted that the invaders would fail. For Libyans, the fall of Entebbe yesterday left only one airport with facilities for large jets, at Arua, 225 miles northwest of Kampala. To get there, military observers said, the Libyans would have to be ferried either by smaller planes or by land from Jinja, Nakasongola or airfields in western Uganda.

Ugandan troops. About two hours after it was issued, the UNLF retracted the statement, saying that it was not official and was based on rumor.

Exile sources said that the Tanzanians and the exiles were massed in the southern and western parts of the city and held positions in the north. They said that the invaders were delaying a final occupation of the capital to give the Libyans and the few remaining Ugandan defenders an opportunity to flee along an escape corridor left open east of Jinja, 50 miles from Kampala.

Diplomats and exiles said that the Libyans were beginning to leave Uganda, presumably to go home.

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Mrs. Martha Mahlangu bows head at home in Mamelodi, outside Pretoria, on Thursday night, the eve of the hanging of Solomon Mahlangu. The Rev. Richard Khakea stands beside her.

South Africa Hangs Black Convicted in Two Killings

JOHANNESBURG, April 6 (UPI) — A young black revolutionary convicted of participating in the murder of two whites was hanged today despite pleas for mercy by President Carter and other world leaders.

Prison officials said that Solomon Mahlangu, 22, was executed with four men in the central courtyard of Pretoria Prison shortly after dawn. The deaths brought to 37 the number of people executed in South Africa this year.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha yesterday had rejected a message from Mr. Carter urging clemency. "It is not for me to interfere in the course of the law," said Mr. Botha, who, as prime minister, could have recommended clemency to President John Vorster.

Mr. Mahlangu was convicted of taking part in the killing of two whites in a Johannesburg garage in June, 1977.

The court was told that three armed men, including Mr. Mahlangu, were on their way to the black township of Soweto at the time, with the intention of attacking police on the first anniversary of riots that killed more than 800 blacks across South Africa. They took refuge in the warehouse, where they encountered white workers.

The youth who fired the fatal shots was beaten with a broomstick at the scene, and suffered such severe brain damage that he was judged unfit to stand trial. The third youth escaped. Mr. Mahlangu was the only one of the three to be tried and hanged.

Mr. Mahlangu, who was said to have spent much of his last few days praying, was one of thousands of Soweto students who fled in 1976 to Mozambique and Angola for military training by black nationalist guerrillas.

Carter Hailed Abroad on Move To Lift Price Controls on Oil

Praise Reflects Feeling That Action Is Overdue

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 6 (NYT) — West European and Japanese leaders today welcomed President Carter's energy package. But they made clear that, in their opinion, the new measures are no more than they had a right to expect from a U.S. administration and Congress that preach energy conservation without practicing it.

The president's announcement, with its promise of a reduction in the large U.S. oil-import bill, boosted change markets. In Frankfurt this morning, the Deutsche mark's highest rate since Dec. 15, the Friday before the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced a 14.5-percent oil-price increase for this year.

The West German government spokesman, Armin Grunewald, described the U.S. proposals as carrying out the pledge to reduce oil consumption that Mr. Carter made to other leaders at last summer's Western economic summit meeting in Bonn.

The spokesman pointedly declined to say whether the package, parts of which require congressional approval, fulfills Mr. Carter's pledge at Bonn to raise U.S. domestic oil production.

• An official of the European Economic Community predicts a slowdown in development of nuclear power as a result of the U.S. plant failure. Page 7.

• The Carter energy plan is likely to rejuvenate efforts to find U.S. domestic oil supplies over the longer term, industry analysts say, but for the short term it probably will inhibit exploration. Page 11.

Oil prices to world levels by the end of next year and insure that measures are in place by the end of this year to cut U.S. oil imports by 2.5 million barrels a day by 1985.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed oblique concern that the U.S. Congress may sabotage the president's energy-saving plans. After thanking Mr. Carter for telling him about the measures in advance, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he hoped that "the part of the program requiring approval by Congress may enter into force as quickly as possible."

After welcoming "the bold energy-policy measures outlined by Mr. Carter," British Prime Minister James Callaghan alluded to possible domestic opposition, noting that "these measures make considerable calls on American citizens, and we recognize the contribution they will make."

But he said that the implementation of the energy package will "help convince other countries that the U.S., which is the world's largest consumer of energy, is facing up to its responsibilities and recognizing that the seriousness of the present energy situation requires the U.S. to reduce its oil imports."

In Tokyo, Japanese Cabinet Secretary Rokusuke Tanaka said that the government "paid homage to the president's courage" and hoped that "these measures will contribute to the redressing of the U.S. balance of payments and the stability of the dollar."

Since the oil-price increase of 1973, European and Japanese leaders have become increasingly frustrated with the inability of U.S. administrations to carry out their promises to curb the growing U.S. consumption of imported oil, notably by raising the price of domestic oil to the world level.

been for the president's new, friendlier attitude, said a diplomat. "The strike at the bases would have been a perfect time for [the government] to drop the other shoe on us."

Mr. Marcos has ruled by martial law since 1972. Under his decrees, strikes are technically illegal, although it has never been clear whether that included strikes at the military bases.

About 20,000 Filipino workers walked out on Sunday and posted pickets. According to military spokesmen, the strike curtailed repairs on 14 ships of the 7th Fleet currently visiting the yards at Subic Bay. It was the biggest strike in Philippine history.

Mr. Marcos had indicated earlier that he would not intervene to help the United States in the event of strikes at the bases. He once warned the United States he would "let the unions do what they want, and you won't have my help." That warning was made before the renewed warfare in Indochina and before the settlement of a new base agreement, which brought a U.S. promise of \$500 million in military aid during five years.

President to Seek Tax On Excess Oil Profits

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT) — President Carter said last night that he gradually would lift price controls on domestic crude oil and ask Congress for a tax on the resulting windfall profits of oil producers as part of a complex, controversial plan to end U.S. dependency on foreign oil.

"Our national strength is dangerously dependent on a thin line of oil tankers stretching halfway around the earth, originating in the Middle East and around the Persian Gulf, one of the most unstable regions in the world," Mr. Carter said in a nationally televised speech from the Oval Office. In stern, blunt words, the president said that U.S. citizens would have to change their living and working habits. They must be prepared to be colder in winter and warmer in summer, and to drive less and in smaller cars. "This is a painful step, and I'll give it to you straight: Each one of us will have to use less oil and pay more for it," the president said.

The president minimized his obviously difficult choice between allowing oil-price increases and seeking to control inflation. He said that, although his decision would lead to short-term increases in the rate of inflation, it ultimately would be anti-inflationary.

Windfall-Profit Tax
The president sought to offset the expected complaints that the oil companies would get extraordinary profits from higher oil prices by proposing a windfall-profits tax. The president declined, however, to make the lifting of controls contingent upon the enactment of the proposed tax. Instead, White House aides indicated that they expected consistent pressure to persuade members of Congress to enact the tax and create the linkage.

Presidential advisers said that the lifting of the controls would increase the rate of inflation between 0.1 percent and 0.3 percent a year. Unlike his energy plan of almost two years ago, in which Mr. Carter called the effort to achieve energy independence "the moral equivalent of war," yesterday's proposals were the result of extensive consultation between the president and congressional leaders and they reflected some of their proposals.

"We learned something in two years," said a member of the White House senior staff. "An energy plan didn't have to come down as a slap on the forehead." The president alluded to the Iranian revolution and to last week's increase in world oil prices as well as to the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

The president said that he would insist that the oil companies put their new profits into research and development. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Delayed Last Year in Human Rights Protest

U.S. Approves Computer Sale to Tass

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — The Carter administration has quietly reversed itself and decided to approve the sale of a large U.S.-made computer to Tass, officials confirmed yesterday.

The sale of a similar computer to Tass was delayed last year as part of a protest by the Carter administration against harsh sentences given to Soviet dissidents, including Anatoli Shcharansky and Yuri Orlov.

Two Democratic senators, Henry Jackson, Wash., and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, N.Y., yesterday criticized the administration's reversal as "an inexplicable act of weakness and retreat."

Administration officials said that President Carter personally approved the sale. They said that the computer, made by Sperry-Univac, has been modified since the sale was originally proposed. An aide to Sen. Jackson dismissed the modifications as trivial.

Whether Sperry-Univac can actually sell the computer to Tass is another question. Last week, a Sperry-Univac official said yesterday, the Russians announced that they had arranged to buy a computer for Tass from a French firm, CIT-Honeywell-Bull.

"We have the [export] license," the Sperry-Univac official said. "We don't know if we have the sale." It was understood in Washington that Sperry-Univac believes that it still has a binding contract with the Russians, but it is not sure they will agree.

A senior administration official said last night that modifications to the computer could not be described because such information must remain a trade secret under the Export Control Act.

it wants the computer to help with coverage of the 1980 Olympics — has close ties to the Soviet secret police, the KGB. An aide to Sen. Jackson charged that the computer could be used by Soviet intelligence agencies.

U.S. Halts Aid To Pakistan on Nuclear Issue

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI) — The United States informed Pakistan today that all U.S. economic aid was being cut off because the Pakistani government refuses international inspection for a nuclear-power plant capable of turning out weapons-grade uranium.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the Pakistani minister in Washington, Hayat Mehdi, was summoned to the State Department and informed that the United States was invoking the Symington amendment of the Foreign Assistance Act, which requires the ending of economic aid under certain conditions.

The immediate cause, according to Hodding Carter, was "reports which are clear" saying that Pakistan is building a centrifuge-type uranium enrichment facility that could turn out uranium that is so enriched that it could be used as the base for an atomic weapon.

Hodding Carter said, "Unless the country places the equipment under multilateral supervision, or accepts the safeguard standards of the International Atomic Energy Agency," the law is clear.

Carter said that the United States, accordingly, "has begun to wind down in an orderly manner" the current development assistance program for Pakistan, which amounts to \$40 million for the current year.

China Accepts Vietnam Offer of Talks

BEIJING, April 6 (UPI) — China's official news agency said today that it has accepted Vietnam's offer to begin negotiations in Hanoi on the restoration of normal relations, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

A note to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said: "If the Vietnamese side creates no further complications, the Chinese government delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong will arrive in Hanoi on April 14, 1979."

The note lectured Vietnam about Peking's version of the Chinese invasion, which began Feb. 17. It also criticized Hanoi for insisting that Chinese troops have not been withdrawn totally. It said that the places where there are Chinese troops are on the Chinese side of the boundary, and that they have always been under China's jurisdiction.

On Wednesday, as Vietnamese troops moved ahead with a major offensive in Cambodia, Vietnam dropped its conditions for peace talks with China but it insisted that Chinese troops had remained inside Vietnam.

Diplomats said that Vietnam appeared to have made a major concession; it previously had insisted that all Chinese troops pull out of 10 disputed border areas before talks could be held.

In its note to China's acting ambassador in Hanoi, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that it wanted talks to begin by Tuesday. The note was broadcast later by Hanoi radio.

Philippines Tempers Anti-U.S. Stance
By William Chapman
MANILA (WP) — In a significant shift from previous tactics, President Ferdinand Marcos has begun to temper his criticism of the United States and to speak of the need for a Philippine-U.S. alliance.

According to Western diplomats here, Mr. Marcos has in recent weeks stepped back from his previous position of professed neutrality, largely because of concern about Soviet involvement in Southeast Asia during the war between China and Vietnam.

In a speech to political supporters last week, Mr. Marcos said that the Philippines could not remain neutral in world affairs, but should ally itself with the United States. He said that he considered the United States to be "sometimes cranky," but that he saw no alternative to forming an alliance. "As for those who say that if we become neutral nothing will happen to us, they are dreaming," he said.

His speech and the strike action are shifts from the anti-U.S. attitude that he began to show three years ago. He sought friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and Soviet development assistance. His speeches were sprinkled with charges of U.S. domination and with strong declarations of neutral policy.

Western diplomats here believe that the new tack reflects concern that he and leaders of other non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia feel about recent Soviet intervention.

During the war between Vietnam and China, the Russians declared support for Vietnam and substantially increased their naval presence in the area as a gesture of assistance.

Biggest Strike
"The Philippines is in a most strategic place," he said. "With or without the American military bases, we will always be under threat from a prospective enemy."

Mr. Marcos' intervention in the labor strike at the bases was welcomed by U.S. officials. Had it not been for the president's new, friendlier attitude, said a diplomat, "the strike at the bases would have been a perfect time for [the government] to drop the other shoe on us."

Mr. Marcos has ruled by martial law since 1972. Under his decrees, strikes are technically illegal, although it has never been clear whether that included strikes at the military bases.

about 20,000 Filipino workers walked out on Sunday and posted pickets. According to military spokesmen, the strike curtailed repairs on 14 ships of the 7th Fleet currently visiting the yards at Subic Bay. It was the biggest strike in Philippine history.

Mr. Marcos had indicated earlier that he would not intervene to help the United States in the event of strikes at the bases. He once warned the United States he would "let the unions do what they want, and you won't have my help." That warning was made before the renewed warfare in Indochina and before the settlement of a new base agreement, which brought a U.S. promise of \$500 million in military aid during five years.

Sweden Leader to Spain
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Ferdinand Marcos

According to sources here, the U.S. Embassy sought government help in ending the strike. On Monday, the day after it started, Mr. Marcos reportedly called in union leader Ruben De Ocampo and told him to end the strike. Mr. Marcos' labor minister, Blas Ople, went to the bases and read pickets a statement directing them to return to work.

Business as Usual in Dar Es Salaam

Tanzania Placid Despite Uganda Conflict

By Carey Winfrey

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 6 (NYT) — One would hardly know from here that a war is on in neighboring Uganda. As a Tanzanian-backed rebel force was closing in on the Ugandan capital of Kampala, the Tanzanian capital yesterday went about business in its usual orderly, quiet way.

There were no banners, no sound trucks, no megaphones, no flags or rallies or cheers, not even furrowed brows. Nor was there evidence of hoarding.

There was no mention of the latest fighting in the morning's Daily News, Tanzania's English-language daily, although a statement by the Uganda National Liberation Front, a coalition of exiles that is based here, got prominent display. The statement said that four Ugandan officials had fled to Nairobi by bus. In theory, the local press is free to print what it pleases, within government guidelines; in fact, it rarely gets far in front of the official point of view. The official point of view here is that Tanzanian troops are only in Uganda to protect their own border.

Thus when Tanzanian jets bombed Entebbe International Airport earlier this week, the local press carried the story under a Nairobi dateline and omitted mention of Tanzanian aircraft, saying only that the airport had been "attacked with rockets and bombs from the air."

On the rare occasions when Tanzanian officials comment about the war, they do so with the strict proviso that their views will be attributed to diplomatic sources in Nairobi.

Press statements issued by Shiba

ta, Tanzania's official news service, are usually carried word for word in local newspapers and radio broadcasts. In these reports, Ugandan President Idi Amin is invariably referred to as "fascist Idi Amin."

The fact that Tanzanians get so little information about the war accounts in part for the pervasive sense of calm. The nature of the people themselves is another factor. "These are the most self-disciplined, nonemotive, nondemonstrative people I've ever known," said a U.S. diplomat here, confirming a newcomer's impression.

The cacophony common to many African cities is absent. Rarely does one hear a voice raised in anger, or, for that matter, in boisterous laughter. "It is difficult to gauge the patriotic feeling here," said another diplomat. "They're reticent to talk about it. My impression is that most people feel that the government supports the war, therefore they support the war."

\$1 Million a Day

For all his reticence, there were still signs that the Tanzanian man-in-the-street was very interested in the events in Uganda. To reveal one's occupation as a journalist is to invite a multitude of questions about the war, most of which reveal considerable awareness of the extent of Tanzania's commitment.

Though there was no official confirmation and no one seems quite certain where it came from, diplomats and journalists here have seized on the figure of \$1 million a day as the cost of Tanzania's involvement in the war. Half of that is thought to be direct military costs, the other half in disruptions to agriculture and industry caused by the war. Tanzanian officials decline to comment.

While the actual figures may be in dispute, there is no question that the war is taking its toll on Tanzania's economy. When Tanzania committed troops in October against what was then a Ugandan incursion, the country already faced economic problems because of a drop in commodity prices, particularly for coffee, from high 1977 levels.

An economist estimates that Tanzania's foreign exchange reserves have fallen from a high of \$250 million 15 months ago to about \$25 million today. Tanzania spends that amount on imports in a single month.

As a result, import permits have been slashed. If the war continues, raw materials and spare parts will soon be in short supply. Economists here emphasize, however, that there is no immediate danger of debilitating shortages.

Because most villages are self-sufficient in food (90 percent of Tanzania's 15 million persons are farmers), there is little threat of widespread hunger. But there are shortages of sugar and rice.

Cigarettes, also in short supply, have tripled in price in the last three months. Buses and trucks have been conscripted for the war, making transportation difficult in much of the country.

Because the country has received little, if any, direct military aid, it has been forced to buy its arms and ammunition in hard currency, from Eastern Europe, Cuba and China.

To ease the cash crunch, it has called on countries that give it aid to divert funds for industry and education into foreign exchange support for imports. Sweden, Tanzania's principal benefactor, has just agreed to double its import support to \$13.6 million.

If Tanzania has received little material support, it has fared only marginally better with the moral variety. At a meeting of front-line states in early March, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana signed a communique expressing support for Tanzania. Algeria has expressed solidarity.

But the Organization of African Unity has refused to condemn Marshal Amin, and Kenya and Nigeria, two of the most influential countries on the continent, have remained neutral.

Perhaps the best explanation of the limited African support for Tanzania came from a Western political analyst here. "No matter how much they may dislike Amin," he said, "African leaders tend to get very nervous when one country goes in to knock off the head of another."

Justice's Order Stays Execution Of U.S. Convict

ATMORE, Ala., April 6 (NYT) — U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist granted a stay last night in the execution of John Louis Evans Jr., a convicted Alabama murderer who has repeatedly demanded to die. Evans was to have been electrocuted at Holman Prison near here at one minute after midnight.

Justice Rehnquist delayed the execution at least until 5 p.m. next Friday to allow time for further consideration of an appeal by Betty Evans, the mother of the condemned man.

Justice Rehnquist's order requires that by Tuesday, Larry Benett, the Alabama corrections commission, file with the Supreme Court his response to Mrs. Evans' application for the stay. Mrs. Evans must file an explanation of why she delayed her petition until the last minute.

Evans had no comment on the decision. On Wednesday, he had said that he chose death to "show the barbarity of electrocution" and to serve as an example to deter others from crime. He had opposed his mother's action, while saying that he would accept a stay if it were granted.

Barkeeper Is Killed In Spain Bombing

PAMPLONA, Spain, April 6 (UPI) — A time bomb killed a barkeeper here early today. Police speculated that the bomb was intended to catch police from a nearby station who patronize the bar, but the victim was alone.



Francisco Sa Carneiro, president of the Social Democratic Party, greets supporters at a rally in Lisbon on Thursday.

Lisbon Social Democrat Leader Assails Eanes, Calls for Election

LISBON, April 6 (AP) — The Social Democratic Party leader, Francisco Sa Carneiro, yesterday assailed the policies of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and renewed a call for early elections.

Mr. Sa Carneiro, in his first address since a revolt by half of his deputies in parliament, told a rally of the party faithful in Lisbon that the political crisis was the fault of "certain bodies of power" and "the growth of the power of the military."

"If the president is not interested in bringing the military to power, he can show us by calling early general elections," he said. "Political stability is not possible when the military is in power."

The party leader accused President Eanes, a general and commander in chief of the armed forces, of "having always acted more like a military figure than like the president of all the Portuguese."

The president was elected to a five-year term in 1976 with the support of the Social Democrats, moderate Socialists and the Conservatives. The previously unknown officer, then a colonel, polled more than 60 percent in the contest, better than any of the parties.

Thirty-seven of the 73 Social Democratic deputies left the party yesterday, although they retained their seats as independents, to protest Mr. Sa Carneiro's order to abstain in a vote on the government's budget proposal for this year on March 22.

The proposal's defeat by Communists and leftist independents almost brought down Mr. Mota Pinto's Cabinet and reopened a split between Mr. Sa Carneiro's more radical right-wing followers and the urban liberal wing of the party. The repeated call for early elections was seen as a countermove to oust the new wing from parliament and restore the party's powerful position in the chamber.

Spain Gets Centrist Cabinet With Civilian Defense Chief

MADRID, April 6 (AP) — Premier Adolfo Suarez last night formed a new government of centrist, including a civilian defense minister for the first time since the Spanish civil war.

Announcing formation of the first government under Spain's new democratic constitution, Mr. Suarez also created the Cabinet posts of university minister and minister for autonomous regions, an apparent reply to nationalist demands that helped leftists gain ground in Tuesday's municipal elections.

A government source said that authority over the armed forces would remain with Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, Mr. Suarez's first deputy premier in charge of security affairs and national defense.

Setback for Centrists

The government was formed 48 hours after Mr. Suarez's centrist suffered a setback in municipal elections that put Socialists and Communists in the nation's major city halls for the first time in 48 years. It was the third government formed by Mr. Suarez since he became premier in 1976.

In addition to Gen. Gutierrez Mellado, Mr. Suarez kept economist-agronomist Fernando Abril Martorell as his second deputy premier and Marcelino Oreja as foreign minister.

The premier removed Finance Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, who set up tough new tax laws and replaced him with Jaime

García Añoveros, head of a finance committee in the parliament. He promoted Jose Luis Leal, an undersecretary, to economy minister.

Military Objection

Agustín Rodríguez Sahagún was made defense minister. He moved from his job as industry and energy minister to the new post.

In the past, military men had objected to having a civilian in the top defense job on grounds that leftists might get into the Cabinet and control the military.

Also removed from the Cabinet was Rodolfo Martín Villa, who was interior minister in charge of Spain's law and order. He was replaced by Lt. Gen. Antonio Ibanez Freire, a former director general of the paramilitary Civil Guard.

U.S. Republican Senators Ask Conditions for SALT-2

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI) — Amid increasing signs that work on the new strategic arms limitation treaty is almost finished, a group of conservative Republican senators yesterday presented a list of provisions that it must contain to win their support. If the treaty is not tailored to their specifications, they will vote against ratification, they said.

Administration and other sources indicate that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks have almost been completed.

In a letter to their colleagues, the senators described themselves as undecided on the treaty, adding, "For a SALT-2 treaty to be acceptable, certain concerns must be satisfied in the treaty provisions."

They listed several major points of concern, such as verification and limits on the range of various missiles and on the use of the Soviet Union's Backfire bomber.

Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., the leader of the group, said that, if the treaty is not satisfactory, the Senate should change it with amendments or reservations, as was done with the first arms treaty and with the Panama Canal pact.

The letter described the Senate's role as "not merely to 'take it or leave it' but to advise in a constructive spirit and to introduce improvements where necessary." The senators also said that they will consider the treaty in light of the Soviet Union's activities throughout the world. "We believe that expanding Soviet military power is having a real geopolitical consequence which is directly affecting the lives and interests of everyone in the free world," they said.

Their requirements included cooperative verification measures, "real equality in such essential strategic measures as throw weight" and restrictions on the Soviet Backfire bomber without cutbacks in U.S. forward bases in Europe or Cruise missile development.

In addition to Mr. Dole, those who signed the letter were Sens. Pete Domenici and Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico, John Warner of Virginia, Alan Simpson and Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming, Roger Jepsen of Iowa, Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire, Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma, Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and William Armstrong of Colorado.

Anti-Nuclear Protest Claimed

Bombs Damage French Reactor Plant

LA SEYNE-SUR-MER, France, April 6 (AP) — Saboteurs today bombed an industrial plant here where components for two experimental nuclear reactors for Iraq are being built, police said. Three plastic explosive charges reportedly caused several million dollars worth of damage.

An anonymous caller told the Paris newspaper Le Monde that a group of French ecologists was responsible for the attack, which was aimed at "neutralizing machines dangerous to human life."

The caller said that the accident last week at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania "proved to us once again the dangers of the atomic industry."

Officials said that there was no radioactive material in the plant and no threat to the area around this town on the Mediterranean coast, just outside the naval and industrial center of Toulon.

Public Demands

In Paris, hundreds of demonstrators gathered outside the Ministry of Industry and marched down a boulevard to protest France's nuclear energy program. There were no incidents.

The 3 a.m. bombing occurred amid growing public demands that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government halt its nuclear development program in view of the Pennsylvania accident. Police said that the three explosions, which they described as very powerful, blew out windows and much of the roof of the building.

There was no official word on the amount of damage done to the materials inside the plant. Informed sources said that several components for the Iraqi project were destroyed or severely damaged. One was a metallic block to hold atomic batteries, scheduled to be shipped to Iraq in a few days, the sources said.

A second batch of damaged materials included equipment to load nuclear fuel into a reactor, on order for a Belgian firm, the sources added. Also damaged was a giant lid for a storage container for radioactive materials, ordered for a West German nuclear power plant at Kalkar in North Rhine-Westphalia, the sources said.

"Professional" Job

French police and bomb squad specialists said that the bombing appeared to be the work of professionals. None of three watchmen on duty at the time of the bombing was hurt.

The two plants destined for Iraq include experimental reactors that yield highly enriched uranium, according to French officials. The France-Iraq deal aroused some concern in the United States after reports were published there last year saying that the uranium would be of a variety enriched to 93 percent.

Teen Gunmen Attack U.S. Representative

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI) — Rep. Stewart McKinney, R-Conn., escaped unharmed early today when two teen-agers, trying to rob him outside his Capitol Hill home, shot at him, police said.

Police said that Rep. McKinney was getting into his car when he was approached by two youths. When he resisted, one of the youths pulled out a handgun and fired. The teen-agers escaped.

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Teen Gunmen Attack U.S. Representative

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President Outlines His Program For 'National Energy Security'

PARIS, April 6 (NYT) — President Carter, in his speech last night on oil prices, also:

• Asked Congress to close foreign tax credit loopholes that he said give unnecessary benefits to the major oil companies.

• Pledged to step up exploration and production of oil and gas on federal lands.

• Said that he had signed an executive order to set strict deadlines for cutting through federal red tape on important new energy projects such as pipelines, seaports and refineries.

• Pledged to announce soon significant measures to increase and to accelerate the use of solar energy.

• Directed the phasing out of free parking for federal employees.

• Directed the Environmental Protection Agency to defer for one year an Oct. 1 deadline for reducing the levels of lead in gasoline and to raise the standard from 0.5 grams a gallon to 0.8 grams.

Responding to proposals from congressmen from the Northeast, Mr. Carter proposed tax credits to encourage the use of wood-burning stoves. He also proposed a tax exemption for gasoline, gasoline-alcohol mixture, which was urged by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The president also said that he might extend certain environmental deadlines and make regulatory changes "to help avoid serious shortages of gasoline."

He warned that, unless utilities did so voluntarily, they might be ordered to run nonoil-burning generating plants at full capacity and to transmit the extra power to areas where oil burners can be phased out.

"Just as we harnessed American dedication and brainpower to put men on the moon, we will make the same kind of massive, purposeful effort to achieve the goal of national energy security through technology," the president said. Technological breakthroughs could range from learning how to use "our immense reserves of oil shale" to the development of small-scale hydroelectric plants and the widespread use of solar energy.

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Actions Against Shah's Aides Revived

Revolutionary Courts Execute 3 in Iran

TEHRAN, April 6 (AP) — Revolutionary courts executed three more of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's policemen by firing squad before dawn today and opened the trial of an air force general in a revival of action against officials of the old regime.

A decree was published yesterday permitting revolutionary courts to renew their sessions after a three-week suspension ordered by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Unofficial reports said that several other trials were also under way today in Tehran. Meanwhile, the state radio reported that 19 policemen and SAVAK secret police agents had been arrested in the western city of Sanandaj for putting down anti-shah demonstrations on the eve of the February revolution.

The location of the trial of Maj. Gen. Amir-Afshar was not announced, except that it was at the "central branch" of the Tehran revolutionary court. At least 13 generals have been executed since the revolution.

Law Administrator

Gen. Amir-Afshar was martial law administrator of the city of Najafabad near Isfahan and was accused of putting down anti-shah demonstrations in both cities. He served in Iran's special forces under Gen. Manuchehr Khorramshahr, who was executed Feb. 15.

The executions in Isfahan were carried out less than 24 hours after the government published a decree outlining new court procedures which were written since the trials

of members of the royal regime were suspended March 16 because Premier Mehdi Bazargan objected to their secrecy and speed.

The radio announcement said those executed were Mahmoud Shaeedi, Kamal Adib and Mahmoud Asgari-Zadeh. It said that Mr. Shaeedi and Mr. Adib were interrogators for SAVAK, the shah's secret police, who were convicted of torture, and that Mr. Asgari-Zadeh was a policeman who killed a leftist guerrilla.

Sentencing Delayed

The radio said that the executions took place "in accordance with Article 33 of the revolutionary court decree, which allows court sentences to be carried out immediately." The announcement said that they had been tried before the decree was issued, but apparently their sentencing was delayed until it came into force.

Their deaths brought to at least 65 the number executed by Ayatollah Khomeini's firing squads since he came to power Feb. 12 after the yearlong revolution that drove the shah from Iran.

The broadcast gave no details of the trials or the judges. It said a representative of the local prosecutor's office and clergymen were present.

Snow in Bavaria

MUNICH, April 6 (AP) — A storm dumped up to 10 centimeters of snow across southern Bavaria today, tying up traffic in Munich and other major cities.

present for the executions, and the bodies were delivered to the local coroner.

Revolutionary courts sent an average of about two men a day to the firing squads until Mr. Bazargan's threats to resign forced Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's Shiite Moslem patriarch and the leader of the revolution, to suspend their operations. Mr. Bazargan, a Western-educated Social Democrat, objected because of the secrecy and speed of the trials and the absence of defense lawyers, the right of appeal and time for the defendants to prepare their defense.

The decree provides a legal basis for the trials by the special Islamic courts, which are answerable to the ayatollah's revolutionary committees and not to the government. But the decree still permits secret proceedings and execution immediately after sentencing, and it does not require a representative of the government to be present at all court sessions.

The special courts were expected to function at least until a new Islamic, republican constitution is adopted. Mr. Bazargan's objections to the secret trials also resulted in a particularly open trial for former Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda, who next to the shah is the most publicized political figure that Ayatollah Khomeini's forces want to punish. His trial was in its second day when the ayatollah suspended all such proceedings, and the resumption has not been announced.

Mr. Hoveyda, the shah's premier for 13 years, is charged with spying for the United States, smuggling heroin, allowing exploitation of Iran's natural resources and other crimes. The prosecutor has asked for the death sentence.



FIERY KARATE CHOP — A colleague comes to the aid of karate expert Richie Barath, whose right sleeve caught fire when he was smashing 13 granite slabs, doused with burning oil for effect, on a television show in Hollywood. He received first and second-degree burns on his forearm.

Tass Says Afghan Moslems Defeated

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP) — Afghanistan's armed forces and security units have defeated rebellious Moslem groups in the north-west province of Herat and driven them from the country, an Afghan government official told Tass today.

In a dispatch from the Afghan capital of Kabul, Tass quoted the head of the state security services,

identified by his last name, Asadallah, as saying that the situation in Herat had returned to normal.

Diplomatic sources in New Delhi said late last month that there was heavy fighting in the provincial capital of Herat, where insurgents were believed to be partial or complete control of key sectors. Casualties were estimated in the hundreds. The fighting has been described as the biggest challenge to the pro-Soviet regime since it seized power in a coup almost a year ago.

Anti-Zia Protesters Clash With Police

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, April 6 (UPI) — Anti-government demonstrators mourning the execution of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto clashed today with police in Karachi in the second day of rioting. Several persons were injured when police tried to disperse the demonstrators.

A stream of mourners placed wreaths and flowers under an enormous portrait of Mr. Bhutto during a memorial reading of the Koran. Under the portrait was pinned a banner that read, "Lord help me, for I am innocent" — Mr. Bhutto's last words, according to a news report.

After their prayers, the mourners, numbering an estimated 3,000, moved to the house's garden and police began lobbing tear-gas canisters to disperse the crowd, said Majid Mohammed Khan, Mr. Bhutto's former press spokesman. He said that the police tried to enter the house where family friends and Bhutto followers were still praying.

Mr. Khan said that he told the police that they could enter the house "over my dead body," and that the police then began clubbing mourners, who were shouting obscenities against President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who refused to pardon Mr. Bhutto. Mr. Bhutto was executed on Wednesday in Rawalpindi despite pleas for clemency by world leaders. He had been convicted of conspiring to murder a political opponent more than four years ago.

Several Injuries

Several people were injured, including two boys and one woman who were hit in a crossfire of rocks hurled by the crowd and police. Another boy was hit in the head by a tear-gas canister fired at close range. They shouted, "Death to Zia!" and "Zia is a dog!"

During Mourning for Bhutto

Police arrested an unconfirmed number of demonstrators and the violence continued as other prayer meetings began around the nation. Yesterday police used clubs and tear gas to disperse rioters in Rawalpindi and Lahore 175 miles to the north. Hundreds of demonstrators were carried off in paddy wagons and trucks.

Demonstrations have grown in intensity since Mr. Bhutto's execution. The largest demonstrations were in Rawalpindi, where the crowds vented their anger against Gen. Zia, who overthrew Mr. Bhutto in a military coup in 1977.

Police said that 8,000 persons gathered in the Liaquat Bagh central gardens for memorial prayers and then, shouting "tyranny, tyranny," burned two buses, hurled rocks at municipal buildings, neon signs, police vehicles and a railroad train.

In Lahore, police were stoned as they moved to break up 5,000 demonstrators who rushed from a prayer rally and set fire to a government-owned bus and three private automobiles.

The main printing office of the daily newspaper Jung in Rawalpindi was set on fire and publisher Mir Javedur Rehman said that huge stocks of newspaper were destroyed. Justification of Pakistan's most widely circulated newspapers.

Similar outbursts against the hanging were reported in the North-West Frontier province and Mr. Bhutto's home province of Sind.

Martial Law Ends In Bangladesh

DACCA, April 6 (Reuters) — President Ziaur Rahman today ended the 34-year-old martial law in Bangladesh and promised that the country would return to civilian democracy.

Gen. Ziaur, who helped introduce martial law after the 1975 assassination of the first president of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, made the announcement in a radio broadcast. He said that the move would "usher in a civilian democratic rule and a sovereign Parliament."

Bangladesh, formerly the eastern province of Pakistan, became independent in 1972 after a nine-month civil war. After the death of Sheikh Mujib, parliamentary elections were scheduled for 1977, but these were later postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party said that more than 300 persons were arrested in Karachi and police said they thwarted demonstrators' attempts to set fire to a police post in a Karachi suburb.

Church Destroyed in Kashmir

NEW DELHI, April 6 (UPI) — Demonstrators protesting the Bhutto execution destroyed a Christian church in Srinagar, capital of the northern Indian state of Kashmir, the Indian home minister said today. Hiralal Patel said in Parliament that "the destruction of the St. James church in Srinagar in the course of the disturbances is most distressing."

20 Klansmen Are Indicted in Alabama Cases

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6 (AP) — Twenty Ku Klux Klansmen, including a police officer, have been indicted on charges ranging from shooting into houses to impersonating an FBI agent.

A Justice Department spokesman said in Washington that it was the largest number of Klan members indicted and arrested at one time in the FBI's history. He also said that it was the biggest such case since the peak of the civil rights movement in the mid-1960s.

The Klansmen, including Charlesburg, Ala., police officer William Rayfield, are members of a Klan chapter at Sylacauga, south of Birmingham, authorities said. The FBI said that bonds have been set at \$5,000.

Thirteen men were charged with conspiracy in an incident last Nov. 30, in which shots were fired into the houses of two leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Talladega County. The indictment listed the leader of the Klan chapter, Exalted Cyclops Wayne Vincent of Sylacauga, and Mr. Rayfield among those charged in the case.

Two men were charged with violating the Fair Housing Act in the alleged shootings, and others were charged with conspiracy by aiding them. Mr. Vincent and eight others were indicted on a conspiracy count in the shooting into a house occupied by two racially mixed couples.

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Jungles Opened to Peasants — and the Powerful

Guatemala Land Reform Reported to Benefit Wealthy

By Alan Riding

GUATEMALA CITY, April 6 (NYT) — Unwilling to carry out a sweeping agrarian reform but worried by the growing discontent of the landless peasants crowded into the highlands, the Guatemalan government is opening its central jungles for colonization.

The distribution of tiny plots to impoverished Indians is the official objective, but much of the best land has fallen into the hands of wealthy farmers and army officers.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is providing \$5.6 million for a pilot resettlement project involving 4,000 families. The problem is that, by the time the experiment is completed, there'll be no land left to distribute, a skeptical foreign analyst said.

Development Tensions

Already the tensions over land in the highlands are beginning to spill over into the development area, known as the Northern Transversal Strip. And, with the so-called Guerrilla Army of the Poor reportedly active in its western areas, the Guatemalan Army has established a strong presence in the region.

Although Guatemala slowly is becoming urbanized, 70 percent of its 5.5 million people still live off the land. The fertile coastal lowlands are dominated by huge cotton and sugar plantations and cattle ranches, but the overpopulated highlands are broken into tiny plots, which are subdivided with every generation.

Throughout the nation, 2 percent of the farmers own 53 percent of the cultivable land, while 77 percent of the farmers own only 36 percent. In the highlands, 50 percent of the plots are smaller than three acres and the average size of the holdings has been halved by population pressures in the last two decades. A recent AID report estimated that 60 percent of the rural population had a per-capita income of less than \$80 a year.

As a result, the 200,000 landless peasants and 400,000 others with plots too small to feed their families year-round migrate to the southern coastal areas at harvest time to supplement their incomes by picking cotton or cutting cane.

Inaccessible Region

Yet north of the highlands there is an area making up almost half the nation that until recently was neither developed nor inhabited. A few Indian communities had moved there, but the region remained inaccessible and uninteresting to most Guatemalans.

In the last five years, however, partly stimulated by the discovery of oil in the western jungles near the Mexican border, the government has begun penetrating the area, improving the road into the northern province of Peten and building a new east-west road across the narrow waist of the country that is the Northern Transversal Strip.

While large tracts of Peten were handed out to wealthy or military families, who often evicted Indian squatters who had been there 50 years, the strip was formally designated for colonization by landless Indians. About 1.4 million of its 2.2 million acres are considered arable, and AID estimates that it can accommodate 60,000 families, enough to ease some pressure in the highlands.

Even before the resettlement program was under way, the strip suffered the same fate as Peten, with the new settlers ending up working as peons on the large farms that are now appearing in the area. Guatemala's President, Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia, who in 1977 was in charge of development of the strip, is reported to own three estates totaling 130,000 acres. Several other army officers, including Defense Minister Otto Spiegel, also have been given land to "colonize." One district near Sebol is known as "the area of the generals."

Even a successful experiment in peasant resettlement organized in the early 1970s by a Maryknoll priest from the United States, the Rev. William Woods, has been taken over by the army. Using money obtained in the United States, Father Woods bought land in the western province of Huehuetenango and organized 2,200 families into cooperatives to raise cattle and grow coffee and cardamom. In a few years, the average family in-

come has risen from \$300 a year to \$2,000.

But last year, Father Woods was killed in a mysterious plane crash. And a West German priest who took his place, the Rev. Karl Stetter, was expelled from Guatemala a few months ago. Since then, the Guatemalan Army has assumed direct control of the project, with about 50 soldiers stationed in each of the six tiny communities. The army also assumed responsibility

for flying out the peasants' produce to central markets in Guatemala City.

Apart from the broader conflicts over land distribution, resettlement is beset with problems. The topsoil of the strip's rain forests is thin and inappropriate for most food crops, although such plants as coffee and cardamom do give steady employment to the settlers. Corn, the staple food of Guatemalan Indians, has to be brought into the area. The settlements also create social problems as the Indians move from the cold and healthy highlands to the muggy lowlands, where it rains heavily seven months a year and where tropical diseases, including malaria, await them.

Two existing AID-supported cooperatives will administer the project on 123,500 acres, selecting the settlers, forming new communities of 50 to 60 families, distributing plots of about 25 acres and building small towns to provide basic services.

Plans outlined by the premier included tighter enforcement of the 100-kph speed limit on highways, reduced street lighting, less heating and lighting in government buildings, the promotion of public transportation and an appeal to the nation as a whole to reduce energy consumption in individual households.

Dutch Announce Fuel-Curb Plan

THE HAGUE, April 6 (AP) — The Dutch government yesterday announced a series of measures aimed at cutting the nation's energy consumption by 5 percent.

Premier Andries van Agt said that oil companies in the country were being asked to reduce their supplies to customers by that amount to help achieve the savings.

Plans outlined by the premier included tighter enforcement of the 100-kph speed limit on highways, reduced street lighting, less heating and lighting in government buildings, the promotion of public transportation and an appeal to the nation as a whole to reduce energy consumption in individual households.

Swiss Heads Space Unit

PARIS, April 6 (Reuters) — The council of the European Space Agency has appointed Swiss scientist Reinhold Steiner to head its European Space Operations Center in Darmstadt, West Germany, it was announced today.

Britain Orders Armed Bodyguards For Politicians Threatened by IRA

LONDON, April 6 (AP) — Britain's leading politicians, including outgoing Prime Minister James Callaghan and Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher, have been assigned armed bodyguards because of the fear of IRA attacks during the election campaign.

The IRA has vowed to disrupt the election. IRA gunmen killed two British soldiers yesterday outside a heavily fortified barracks in Belfast.

Scotland Yard sources said that police and security chiefs met yesterday to discuss precautions for politicians because of the assassination of Mrs. Thatcher's political ally, Labor MP Airey Neave, outside Parliament by a bomb a week ago.

The sources said that dozens of political leaders, all of them prominent candidates in the election, will have round-the-clock protection.

The police issued instructions to all party leaders and candidates, telling them to vary their habits, check cars and mail every day for bombs as well as giving other information on ways to minimize the risk of attack.

S. Africa Party Expels Ex-Candidate

JOHANNESBURG, April 6 (UPI) — The ruling National Party today expelled Cornelius Mulder, a former candidate for premier, from the party for his role in South Africa's information scandal.

The expulsion was announced after Mr. Mulder refused to withdraw his charges that President John Vorster and Finance Minister Owen Horwood knew that government funds were secretly used to finance an English-language newspaper in Johannesburg.

Mr. Mulder earlier had been forced to resign his Cabinet position as race relations minister and his seat in Parliament because of his actions while information minister in 1976.

During this period, his defunct Information Ministry used millions of dollars to finance secretly a world propaganda and influence-buying campaign to promote the government's apartheid policies.

A commission studying the scandal cleared Prime Minister Pieter Botha and his Cabinet ministers, including Mr. Horwood, of any involvement in the disbursement of funds.

TRUCKERS PROTEST — Dozens of trucks block a highway about 50 miles southwest of Sydney in protest by Australian drivers at high road taxes and low freight rates.

Obituaries

Ross Von Wiegand, 71, U.S. Alcoholism Expert

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — Dr. Ross A. Von Wiegand, 71, an authority on alcoholism, died yesterday at Lenox Hill Hospital in Manhattan.

Mr. Von Wiegand was best known for his efforts to encourage labor unions and management to adopt official employees overcome alcoholism. At the time of his death, he was the managing director of the Labor-Management Department of

Arab Newspapers.

Attack Sadat for

Critical Speech

BEIRUT, April 6 (UPI) — Newspapers in Arab states opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty yesterday condemned a speech by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in which he disparaged his Arab detractors yesterday.

In an address to the People's assembly, Egypt's parliament, Mr. Sadat said that "if the guardians of the Arab nation are the Syrian Arab Party, the Iraqi Ba'ath Party, the madman of Libya (Col. Ismail Qadhafi) and the hordes of South Yemen, if these are the leaders of the Arab position, then a thousand goodbyes to them and their position."

In Damascus, the daily Al-Nahar, organ of the ruling Ba'ath Party in Syria, called Mr. Sadat's speech hysterical. The semi-official Syrian daily Al-Thawra accused him of having "lost all contact with people and the Arab nation."

Kuwait's daily Al-Qabas accused Mr. Sadat of not facing up to these questions [of an Arab boy-tyl] because he doesn't have answers. "he remained silent despite his long speech," it said. Mr. Sadat had problems with his own people and "his fantasies do not match reality."

Whitney Willard Straight

LONDON, April 6 (AP) — Whitney Willard Straight, 66, former racing ace and the last chairman of Rolls-Royce Ltd., died here today after a short illness.

Alden Gay Thomson

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., April 6 (AP) — Alden Gay Thomson, 80, a former actress and model who helped found the Screen Actors Guild, has died in a Beverly Hills residential hotel where she lived for many years.

S. Africa Quake

Kills 3 Miners

JOHANNESBURG, April 6 (Reuters) — An earth tremor rocked a gold mine near here today, killing at least three miners and trapping others, a mine spokesman said.

The Anglo-American Corp. spokesman said that a number of miners were unaccounted for after the tremor at the Vaal Reef gold mine at Orkney, southwest of Johannesburg.

Rescuers were working to free three trapped miners, he said. The tremor caused rockfalls which affected five underground working areas.

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SALT Talk

Two long, workmanlike speeches — one delivered on Wednesday by Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security assistant, the other, on Thursday, by Defense Secretary Harold Brown — have opened the Carter administration's campaign to get support for its coming SALT-2 treaty. The double presentation seemed an especially calm and orderly way to lay out those aspects of the treaty the administration thinks is important. Since things are not likely to stay so calm and orderly as the argument gets going, it's worth noting in the relative peace of the moment what Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Brown think the SALT "best case" to be.

The fundamental argument goes like this: Despite the Soviet buildup of strategic nuclear weapons in recent years and its renewed adventurism in various places around the world, and despite the (comparatively modest) inhibitions the treaty will impose on both sides' strategic nuclear weapons, and despite some projected vulnerabilities in the U.S. missile force in coming years — despite all these various circumstances, the treaty now in its final stages of negotiation will be a good thing for both sides. And both sides, notably, includes the U.S. side.

What are the specific advantages the treaty will provide to the United States? The Brown-Brzezinski answer, boiled down, is that it will contribute to stability, security and the deterrence of nuclear war. It will allow the United States to do enough to prevent the Russians from suffering any delusions of nuclear grandeur, but will also allow the United States to do so in a much more economical way than it otherwise (that is, without the treaty) would be forced to. Secretary Brown estimated a savings of about \$30 billion over the next 10 years if the United States does, as distinct from doesn't, buy SALT-2. Both men's basic argument is that while it entails no earthshaking or radical reductions, the prospective agreement does create a kind of reliable and steady plateau in the arms competition — a political

and military flat place from which the United States will be able to move toward more substantial arms agreements and toward certain much-talked-about weapons improvement programs as well.

On its face that's a little tricky, and it certainly seems to point both ways. But this is not necessarily evidence of double talk or double-dealing. The fact is that in the edgy world of nuclear politics each major agreement seems finally to present a very finely calibrated trade-off of a little more of one kind of weaponry against a little less of another kind. It is almost impossible for government figures propounding this kind of arrangement not to sound as if they were simply trying to have it both ways, slyly seeking to identify with both those who want more arms control and those who want more arms.

The real question is whether this inevitable trade-off is the right one — whether it is bold enough, on the one hand, safe enough, on the other. And it is on this question that the argument steps up, filling the air with talk of MXs and Cruise missiles and Backfire bombers and vulnerabilities and accuracies and hard-target killers and the rest.

It will be worth your remembering, as all this gets going, that the fundamental question does concern this larger aspect of the deal — is the price right? — and that the arguers, by and large, break down into two basic groups: those who believe the principal threat to the United States in the nuclear age comes from Soviet aggressiveness and those who believe it comes from the nuclear arms competition itself. Is it the Russians or is it the nuclear weapons themselves that represent Public Enemy No. 1? The administration is saying: both. It is not a ridiculous position, although it is easy to ridicule. This week's two carefully crafted speeches setting out the terms of the argument suggest that the administration knows it is in for a very difficult time.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pakistan After Bhutto

It was characteristic of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that his death should be a matter of dispute, for he was never an accommodating man. He rose in Pakistani public life by strokes of boldness and became president in 1971 just as Pakistan had been defeated and dismembered. His achievement was to salvage his people's self-respect and set Pakistan back on the path toward democracy and development. But the autocratic personal style at the heart of his professed populism created a backlash, and in 1977 he was ousted by a coup.

He was then tried for conspiring to murder a rival. His constituents and many foreigners claimed he was a victim of political persecution. The new government responded that he had been found guilty of the crime charged and that his claims of persecution concealed an intent to gain freedom and then revenge. The government could have either executed him in the name of the law and thereby aroused his constituency, or let him off and thereby conceded its own illegitimacy and invited his restoration. It hanged him on Wednesday before dawn.

Pakistan now confronts a true crisis of legitimate government. The last elected leader has been killed by a military government headed by a general who, not content to rule under the old constitution's emergency powers, had himself appointed president with no

constitutional authority at all. Gen. Zia, aware of his vulnerability, has announced elections for Nov. 21. Ideally, that would provide a contest between his own Islamic traditionalism and the leftward-tending modernism likely to form around the symbol of a martyred Bhutto. But Gen. Zia is worried about ethnic and class fragmentation as well as about his own power, and he indicates he will restrict the issues and perhaps the persons allowed in the campaign. The prognosis is grim.

The prospect of further turbulence in the "crescent of crisis" along the Soviet Union's southern frontier is troubling, but the Carter administration, inclined anyway toward India on account of that country's re-embrace of democracy and its greater geopolitical heft, has shown little interest in military-ruled Pakistan. The Pakistanis, feeling bruised, have begun to turn to Moscow for political insurance and to Paris for arms. The falling away of two longtime allies is an important event. Is Jimmy Carter being too pure in keeping Pakistan at a distance? It looks that way. Pakistan is not, after all, the shah's Iran: a conspicuously misrun personal fiefdom. The message Mr. Carter is sending is not so much that the United States favors democracies as that it steps back from old friends.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Execution of Bhutto

True to style, Gen. Zia and his partners in crime have acted in secrecy. There will be great anger in Pakistan against what can only be called judicial murder.

Not only has a brilliant leader been liquidated, the future of Pakistan itself has been put into jeopardy. A group of bigoted generals are in command. While they may be able, by sheer brute force, to crush protest against the criminal act, they are simply in no position to give Pakistan a viable political system.

— From the Times of India (New Delhi).

The Pakistani military dictatorship was unable to come to its senses. Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has been murdered in cold blood by the forces which toppled him nearly two years ago. There has

been a pretence of justice being done. But the accomplished act puts shame over the Pakistani nation.

The trials did not show beyond all possible doubt that Bhutto was responsible for the murder of the father of one of his most bitter enemies.

The murder is something Gen. Zia will never be free from. The dictator represents no future or reconciliation for Pakistan. From now on he lives in the shadow of a crime.

— From the Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

The international reaction has been strong and Pakistan's reputation in the surrounding world will further deteriorate.

It would be something of a miracle if his [Bhutto's] execution would not lead to heavy disturbances of a kind Bhutto predicted himself.

— From the Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago April 7, 1904

BERLIN — Reports are current here that China is on the verge of throwing in its lot with Japan. The first defeat on Russian soil will, it is said, be the signal for a forward movement on the part of the Celestial Empire. Japan, however, shows no enthusiasm for China's assistance, convinced that it can beat Russia singlehandedly, and realizing that China's intervention may cause more embarrassment than profit. Also, China is aware of the dangers of intervention and in no way desires a repetition of its experiences after the Boxer Rebellion.

Fifty Years Ago April 7, 1929

NEW YORK — A fire at the six-story building which once housed the famous Murray's restaurant led to the safe evacuation of 61 trained fleas, one cat and all the members of the audience attending Prof. Hube's Flea Circus and Freak Show. The first flea to be rescued was, naturally, Paddy the 210th, the world's most gifted insect, which has a value of \$1,500 in any flea market except the one outside Paris. Along with Paddy was rescued Caesar the flea, who, harnessed to his chariot, has been known to cover a two-foot track in four seconds flat.



Moscow and the Sinai

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The Soviet Union, which has been kept on the sidelines against its will for a long time, is now re-entering the Middle East peace arrangements through the side door of the United Nations.

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, with the power of veto over major decisions by the world organization, the Soviet Union will have a critical vote on whether a UN military force remains in the area to supervise the stage-by-stage withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai.

The text of the agreements signed by the United States, Israel, and Egypt refers repeatedly to the supervisory role these three or four thousand UN troops will play in the transition of the Sinai, but the UN commitment to keep troops there ends on July 24, and cannot be extended without the approval of the Soviet government.

Private Talks

Private talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on this subject are scheduled here at the United Nations, though the U.S. ambassador, Andrew Young, is in a hospital with a painfully inflamed hip.

Meanwhile, the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, Oleg A. Troyanovsky, is saying privately, and has told me personally, that the votes are "not available" to continue the UN military force in the Sinai. To do so, he said, would signify approval of the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian peace arrangements, which his government opposed.

Ambassador Troyanovsky did not say specifically that the Soviet Union would veto an extension of the UN military force in the Sinai, but he clearly implied that it would do so if necessary, and this raises some awkward problems.

The most awkward problem for President Carter, Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat is that they have no way to avoid this particular re-entry of Moscow into the peace process. Even if the Soviet Union does not veto an extension of the UN military force in the Sinai, there is a danger that seven of the 15 members of the Security Council will refuse to vote, thereby ending the authority of the UN forces.

Soviet View

Also, the intervention of the Soviet Union is not likely to be perceived until July 24, but begins almost at once. For the movement of the Israeli and Egyptian armies in the Sinai begins on May 26, when the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal must be completed, and the Soviet view is that this means a fundamental change in the assignment of the UN troops, which Moscow insists must be approved by the UN Security Council and is subject to a Soviet veto.

This is a very old issue of principle between Washington and Moscow. The United States and the other major Western nations have always argued that once a UN force has been committed to an area, the UN secretary general must have freedom to move it around in accordance with changes in the military situation. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has always insisted that any major change in the disposition of the UN forces must be approved by the Security Council, including the Soviet Union.

There is, however, an annex to the Russian-Israeli treaty which the Russians will have to take into account before refusing to keep the UN troops in the Sinai. This is a letter from President Carter to both Prime Minister Begin of Israel and President Sadat of Egypt, signed on March 26. It says:

"The United States believes the treaty provision for permanent stationing of United Nations personnel in the designated limited force zone can and should be implemented by the United Nations Security Council."

"If the Security Council fails to establish and maintain the arrangements called for in the treaty, the president will be prepared to take those steps necessary to insure the establishment and maintenance of an acceptable alternative multinational force."

In other words, if the United Na-

tions does not provide a supervisory force, or if it fails to do so because of a Soviet veto, Carter is committed to provide some other international force, which could include troops over which Moscow has no control at all, even including the possibility of troops from the United States.

So in this new and more complicated phase of the Middle East peace process now coming up, the United States not only has a veto of its own in the Security Council but a few cards it can play outside the United Nations if Moscow insists on getting rid of the UN troops.

There is another consideration Moscow is not likely to ignore. According to all available evidence, it wants to go through with the signing of a second strategic arms agreement with the United States within the next few weeks — and presumably puts a higher priority on this than getting rid of the UN troops in the Sinai — especially if they are replaced by another international force it would like even less.

Nevertheless, on the UN troops issue, it has found a way to demonstrate its opposition to the Middle East peace treaty, and to show its support for the Arab states that are condemning Messrs. Carter, Begin and Sadat.

But it has to be careful. For this same letter from Carter to Begin and Sadat says something else: "In the event of an actual or threatened violation of the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, the United States will, on request of one or both of the parties, consult with the parties with respect thereto and will take such other action as it may deem appropriate and helpful to achieve compliance with the treaty. The United States will conduct aerial monitoring as requested by the parties."

This can obviously be interpreted to mean that if there is any threatened breakdown in the peace process for any reason, including the absence of United Nations or other supervisory forces, the United States will, if necessary and requested, do the supervising itself.

©1979, The New York Times.

On Trying to Learn The Score in Uganda

By David Lamb

NAIROBI — The Nairobi Times carried two Page 1 stories the other day about the war in Uganda. One said the Tanzanian-backed rebels were progressing well in their drive to topple President Idi Amin; the other said a major victory was near for Amin.

The confusion was hardly surprising, for African wars often are shrouded in mystery, secrecy and falsehood.

Not only is it frequently difficult to tell the players without a scorecard, sometimes it is impossible to get a scorecard. For example:

On March 10, Libya denied reports that it was supplying military supplies into Uganda. The next day two Libyan transport planes landed at Entebbe air base in Uganda loaded with military supplies, Western diplomats said.

On March 19, Amin announced that Palestinian Liberation Organization commandos were fighting beside Uganda's soldiers. On March 25, a PLO official called a press conference in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and said: "I want to assure you that no Palestinians are involved in the fighting in Uganda."

On March 26, Radio Uganda reported that Amin was trapped in his residence, that the Entebbe-Kampala highway had been cut, and that enemy tanks were closing in on the president's official residence. The next day, without referring to the previous statements, it said that everything was calm, and that Amin was on the front lines, commanding his troops.

Fact From Fiction

The problem of separating fact from fiction is amplified in Africa because some countries, like Uganda, do not distinguish between information and propaganda. A communique issued in the name of the president may have no basis in fact.

The lack of reliable information often makes it impossible to determine who is winning Africa's wars, who is dying, who is supporting whom or who gets what spoils.

Journalists outside Uganda calling Amin's information ministry with basic questions like "Where is

the president today?" are told that they must listen to Radio Uganda for all news developments. One reporter who called Amin's residence recently and asked to speak to the president received this reply: "I know you're CIA; so plug me into President Carter first, and we'll give him something to rock 'n' roll about."

Neither Tanzania nor Uganda has allowed independent observers to visit the front, a common restriction in Africa. Uganda, in fact, does not even allow Western journalists to visit Uganda. Radio Uganda, the government says quite correctly, will tell you all you need to know.

One British journalist sent here from London to report on the war appeared to succumb professionally the other day to the lack of information. He sat in his Nairobi hotel room, haphazardly moving toy tanks on a map of Uganda spread out on his floor. Then he wrote a story based on his map maneuvers.

With Uganda's news blackout, journalists plan most of their information on the war from non-African diplomats, from Ugandan exiles active in the anti-Amin movement, from telephone calls to non-government sources in Kampala and from monitoring Radio Uganda, which may provide the tone of, if not the truth about government thinking.

Kenya's President Daniel Moi suggested the other day that foreign journalists based here should stop writing war stories from Nairobi and should go to the Ugandan battlefield to see for themselves what was happening.

Three U.S. journalists who tried that earlier this month were arrested at the Ugandan border and interrogated for two hours before being expelled. A West German photographer, who later flew to Entebbe, spent four nights in jail and was told that he would be shot; however, his embassy secured his release.

These events have taken place against the background of an incident in 1971 in which a U.S. journalist, Nicholas Stroth, was tortured to death in Uganda.

Like the other dozen or so African countries that generally are closed to Western journalists, Uganda maintains that there are no restrictions, that reporters from any country are welcome to visit and write about Uganda — as long as they write favorably.

Reporters seeking confirmation of the "open-door" policy reached the Ugandan information minister on the phone recently and were told:

"Of course you can come. But, if you do, you will learn it is suicide. You have been writing vicious lies about Life-President Amin."

©1979, Los Angeles Times.

William Pfaff From Paris:

... these ambitious young politicians refuse to acknowledge that they live in the unheroic 1970s, and that France today is rich, dynamic and a leading power in a renaissance Western Europe

PARIS — "We are once again in 1940..." The France of Giscard, exhausted, is about to hand itself over to the United States. Spiritually, Giscard is Petain... Who will be the new De Gaulle? One might think those are the words of Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, ex-prime minister, enemy of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. One would be wrong. The speaker is Jean-Pierre Chevènement, leader of the CIERES Group, the leftist caucus of the French Socialist Party.

Chevènement declares that if things go on for France as they are going now, by the year 2000 the country will be a kind of "Algeria" appended to the United States. A modernized fraction of the population will frequent international hotels and airports, he says, while the rest of the French, "Basque berets, their litter of red wine and their camembert in their pouches, will continue to speak French, surviving in mountain villages." This is an affecting picture — but difficult to reconcile with the France of Concorde, nuclear submarines and MIRV missiles, Phenix and super-Phenix breeder-reactors, etc.

Time Factor

But this appeal to French nationalism and anti-Americanism, with its assertion that time is short and catastrophe is about to overtake France, closely parallels arguments currently being made by China's conservative RPR. Left and right are finding common ground in a chauvinist appeal to economic nationalism and the denunciation of a federal Europe, which they say will serve merely to disguise Western Europe's economic and political domination by the United States, acting through West Germany. And in this, both left and right are inadvertently believing in a way the Giscardian centrists — whom both despise and fear — need them to behave, so as to tend to drive together the moderate political forces in the country and produce an eventual political realignment.

To non-French observers, the whole controversy about France's vulnerability to the alleged menace of the European Parliament and the power of U.S. multinational business seems false, even perverse. But one key to an understanding of the situation is offered by the fact that both left and right insist upon presenting themselves in the imagery of De Gaulle and the events of 1940. The young Socialist Chevènement is as eager as Chirac to be seen as a new De Gaulle. In the same interview quoted above, he not only compares Giscard d'Estaing to Petain but goes on to say of his own main rival among the Socialist contenders for power, Michel Rocard, that if the country is at a new 1940, "Rocard is a collaborator" (a collaborator with the nation's enemies).

Under the Spell

Chirac and Chevènement are not only under the lasting spell of De Gaulle but also of the failures of their fathers' generation. They look forward to a great crisis, so that they can overcome it, succeeding where their fathers failed. In this they are like that postwar generation of U.S. leaders which was under the spell of Churchill and dominated by memories of appeasement at Munich. Those men spent the 1950s and 1960s determined to reject appeasement, new "Munichs" — with the result that they inadvertently dealt with the Soviet Union of the 1950s, and the China and North Vietnam of the 1960s, as if those simply presented new manifestations of Hitlerian aggression.

Today, in France, these ambitious young politicians refuse to acknowledge that they live in the unheroic 1970s, and that France today is rich, dynamic, and a leading power in a renaissance Western Europe. They thereby make a damaging distortion in the French public's own perception of its situation, but also foreclose some of the real possibilities for change in the country. They conduct politics on the basis of fictions. The French nation today simply is not the economically and demographically stagnant — and politically demoralized — France of the 1930s. And the supposed U.S. threat to Western Europe or French autonomy may have been an arguable issue a decade ago, when Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber first wrote about it or in the 1950s, but is not a serious issue today.

Explanation

The explanation is simple and one would have thought obvious. The postwar situation was abnormality. The European countries were war-wrecked. Today the Western Europeans do so well in U.S. businesses and their representatives in Congress talk nervously of the need for protection. The politicians in Europe who still of warn of the "U.S. challenge" simply are those who are not in touch with what is happening. The anomaly of the French situation is that the young politicians who are in the avant-garde are actually those whom events have left behind.

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Vietnam Years

The postwar expansion of U.S. corporate investment in Europe began to weaken when the U.S. economy itself was weakened by the inflation and deficit financing of the Vietnam years. Today it is the European companies which buy U.S. industry with cheap dollars. Volkswagen which manufactures its cars in the United States, overtaking American Motors as a "domestic" U.S. producer. Chrysler Europe has just been taken over by Peugeot-Citroen. Renault has just taken major shares in American Motors and Mack Trucks. Michelin has caused an upheaval in the U.S. tire industry with an expanding output of advanced-technology tires inside the United States. Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, FAI, Liquide, Rostignol, Moulins, as a score of less well-known French companies are prospering in the United States. The Airbus making the first important challenge in 20 years to U.S. domination of the international commercial aircraft market. Dassault is the main rival to U.S. companies in the manufacture of combat aircraft.

For that matter, the importance to the U.S. economy of investment in Europe was never quite as large as people like Chevènement seem to think. Canada is far more important to the U.S. economy in trade than all the Western European countries put together. U.S. trade with Western Europe has been declining, not rising. The six countries of today's Common Market took 35 percent of U.S. export in the early 1960s. That figure is now down by a quarter — and one of U.S. main exports goes to Western Europe. The U.S. bought 9 percent of the Common Market exports, and supplied 1 percent of their imports, in the early 1960s. And those figures by no means have declined by a quarter and a third.

The explanation is simple and one would have thought obvious. The postwar situation was abnormality. The European countries were war-wrecked. Today the Western Europeans do so well in U.S. businesses and their representatives in Congress talk nervously of the need for protection. The politicians in Europe who still of warn of the "U.S. challenge" simply are those who are not in touch with what is happening. The anomaly of the French situation is that the young politicians who are in the avant-garde are actually those whom events have left behind.

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Letters

Facts on Brandt

Reader Yves du Guesny of Geneva (Letters, April 2) should check his facts before asking Samuel Justice to check his: Willy Brandt was indeed an exile in Norway, not Sweden, despite the fact that the former country was under German

occupation and the latter not — some people like complication Brandt solved his by joining the Norwegian underground and emerging in Berlin when it was over in the uniform of a Norwegian Army captain.

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Harrisburg's Legacy to Europe

Delay Predicted for EEC Nuclear Plans

By Joseph Fitchett

RUSSELS (HT) — Guido Brunner, energy commissioner of the European Economic Community, predicts that the nuclear accident at Harrisburg, Pa., will slow the development of nuclear power in Europe at a time when European leaders are realizing that the energy shortage has become a permanent crisis instead of a temporary pinch.

It will set nuclear-power development back at least a year — a delay with damaging implications for Europe's energy prospects, he said in an interview.

Mr. Brunner, a West German, is responsible for the EEC's energy-policy recommendations to member governments.

The EEC is seeking a dialogue with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to revitalize the international economic turmoil caused by energy — a dialogue that the United States wants to join, he said.

Mr. Brunner reacted favorably to the Carter administration's measures announced on Thursday, that would allow the price of U.S. produced oil to rise to the world price by Oct. 1, 1981. He said that it shows a growing convergence in energy thinking on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Fitchett: What impact will the Harrisburg nuclear accident have in Western Europe?
Mr. Brunner: It is bound to slow down our nuclear-energy programs. Nuclear-power plants under construction here undoubtedly will have to undergo re-examination with respect to their security systems and management, and most European governments will be slower about authorizing new plants, at least for a year.

France is an exception: it intends to proceed with its plans to accelerate nuclear development. I assume that it is the only Common Market country which can continue moving ahead so fast. In other European countries, where public opinion is more highly developed on this issue, governments will need more time to reassure people.

Q: EEC countries already were losing ground to their own nuclear programs: the latest target is 200,000 megawatts by 1985 — just over half the original objective. Will there be more slippage?
A: Some sources say that West Germany and the other countries will account for only a third of the targeted output.



EEC Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner

A: It may be possible to make up for lost time in 1981 and still reach our target for 1985. Nuclear power would then supply 13.5 percent of the Common Market countries' electricity needs. Right now, nuclear sources represent only about 3 percent of our energy supply. In comparison, the United States' 72 nuclear-power plants already produce 13 percent of U.S. electricity supply, and the 1978 energy plan called for doubling the number of reactors to produce 20 percent of U.S. electricity.

Q: How will European nuclear managers react to the accident?
A: We have to step up considerably our research on nuclear safety. The EEC already spends 28 percent of its nuclear research budget on it, and we have been planning, for example, to use the EEC reactor at Ispra in Italy for an experiment simulating the kind of accident which finally occurred in Harrisburg — to study how nuclear fuel behaves when a reactor loses its coolant fluids.

We are also working on nuclear waste disposal, which was the issue until this accident eclipsed it.

Q: Is there a risk of governments' losing public support for nuclear programs?

A: Despite Europe's good record of nuclear safety, it does not seem to be sufficient to convince the general public, much less a strong minority which is critical of nuclear power as a whole.

Governments must have popular support for nuclear-power programs. It is not enough to have the police, you need a majority of the public.

Paradoxically, the current outcry is concentrated on civilian nuclear energy. Yet there are obviously similar risks of the same scale with weapons. Governments would be well advised to double-check nuclear handling in the military domain and avoid a mishap there — before the public mind returns to this area, which was very sensitive in the 1960s.

Q: What can European governments do to reassure public opinion?

A: No experts' debate about the remaining degree of risk ever will be settled conclusively. To get public support, we have to describe frankly what the scientists think. National parliaments should get greater say in laws governing the establishment and operation of nuclear-power plants.

Q: Doesn't a national referendum — like the one just announced by Sweden — do it better?

A: Referendums on nuclear power are a lottery, not a solution. They usually get mixed up with other issues: Austria and Switzerland both held referendums at a few months' interval, and one verdict was negative, one positive — both by narrow margins. A referendum reduces the complex nuclear issue to a simple yes or no. A "yes" contributes nothing to public safety; a "no" throws out the baby with the bathwater.

Q: What are Europe's options in the nuclear-energy debate?

A: Given Europe's resource situation, I can see little alternative to expanded nuclear energy if Europe wants to trigger a modest amount of economic growth in the future. If we can slowly recover a reasonable confidence about nuclear power, I think that it becomes a more acceptable risk than the political uncertainties surrounding oil.

Q: You sound very somber.

A: The Harrisburg accident fortunately caused no fatalities, but it occurred at an awkward time psychologically and politically. We are in a bad fix. The Iranian crisis has highlighted the growing uncertainties about Europe's supply of imported energy, and now we have this new question mark. These developments occurred just when we were emerging from the 1973 crisis and starting to enter an economic upswing.

Now we have an effective oil price rise of 20 percent since January 1. It means that Europe's oil bill has risen \$10 billion. It means a growth loss of 1 percent. A year's delay in economic recovery. A setback in our chance to cut massive unemployment, much of it among young people. Plus an inflationary pressure of 1 percent.

Q: Is there new concern among European leaders about energy?

A: Now everybody knows that we cannot expect a recurrence of the situation early last year when an oil glut appeared to be developing. Everybody knows that we would have to discover a Kuwait every three years and a Texas every six months to keep up with oil demand. We misjudged the 1973 price hike as a freak. In reality, it ushered in an era in which oil eventually will be used for petrochemicals, not for burning. At its peak in 1985-87, North Sea oil will make up 25 percent of European consumption, but then our oil-supply problem will be worse than it is now.

Q: But does the Common Market have an energy policy? The member countries' circumstances are so different. Britain, for instance, has North Sea oil while France, at the other extreme, is a very energy-dependent country. For opposite motives, neither government wants to agree to any very binding EEC constraints.

A: We can't have an energy policy run from Brussels, but the Common Market is making a collective effort which adds up to something

more than the sum of national policies. The recent European summit tackled the energy crisis by agreeing to cut back oil imports by 5 percent.

Q: The Common Market cut its oil demand previously by 7 percent — but only 1 percent represented energy saving.

A: Yes, North Sea oil made the whole difference, but we have to do better now, and we can. The 5 percent will be cut in Europe by energy saving, not increased production — and without hurting the economy. We can save in public institutions like the army and the railroads, by lowering office temperatures, by better handling of household appliances. Domestic devices consume 5 percent of Europe's energy, and we can economize 1 percent there. EEC energy ministers have just approved \$250 million for demonstration projects in energy saving: improving heating pumps and insulation materials, developing more efficient cars and appliances.

Q: What is the EEC doing about other energy sources?

A: At the European Commission, we are trying to get EEC governments to approve a plan to spend nearly \$300 million a year for three years to subsidize European coal. It would bring British coal and German coking coal closer to the world price, which is lower.

Q: Are European leaders satisfied with the degree of U.S. cooperation on energy?

A: The Carter administration has had the political will to cope with the problem, but Congress and public opinion have resisted it. Now the congressional mood is changing with awareness of the gravity of the situation.

My reaction is very positive to President Carter's package of measures. Deregulation will raise gasoline prices, and it is the only way to drive home the government's message to the public.

President Carter will be able to go to the Western economic summit in Tokyo in June and say that he has implemented his commitments on oil.

Q: Does Europe see its interests separate from U.S. policy?

A: Objectively, our energy interests have converged on both sides of the Atlantic since 1973. Even if the Carter administration doesn't stick to the letter of every pledge, it is moving in the right direction. Of course, congressional pressures and domestic considerations make it increasingly difficult for any U.S. president to meet his European partners halfway. But, since the Western economic summit in Bonn last year, everybody is pulling in the same direction.

Q: What are the EEC's plans for a dialogue with OPEC? President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France apparently envisages contacts at ministerial level, perhaps even involving heads of government.

A: I think that it should be at the level of top experts, not Cabinet ministers. We should not be overambitious or overpolitical, and it should be an exchange of information, not a negotiation.

Our intention is to furnish OPEC information about our economic situation and unemployment to make sure it understands these factors in working out its price policy. It is a quiet exercise of confidence building.

We had a good exploratory meeting with OPEC's "strategy group," and EEC energy ministers will meet on May 14 to decide how to initiate the dialogue.

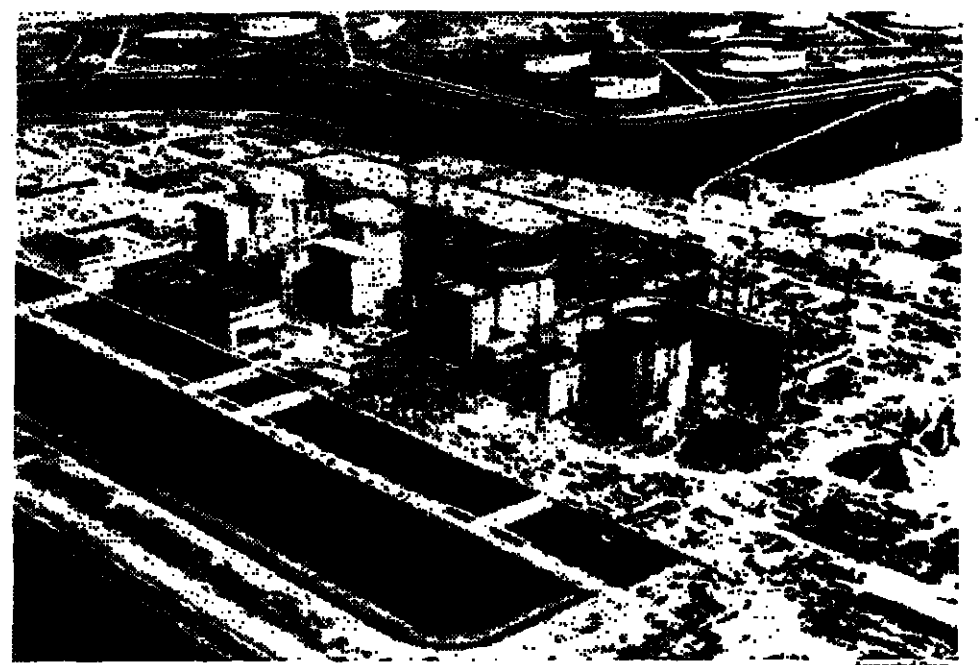
Q: What will be at stake in the dialogue? Who will participate?

A: We should not discuss oil prices. We don't want to give OPEC the impression of interfering with their rights. OPEC, on the other hand, can't expect us to discuss their investments in Europe.

The EEC can only be the catalyst of these discussions, which would be widened to include the United States and Japan, and the developing countries' representative.

Q: How does the United States view this idea?

A: I met [U.S. Energy Secretary] James Schlesinger in Washington recently, and we see eye to eye on it, including the ban on price talks.



ON COURSE — Nuclear power plant being built at Gravelines, in northern France, is expected to be finished by the end of the year. Despite criticism, France, with 14 plants authorized or under way, has reaffirmed that it will accelerate its nuclear program.

Iranians Feel Revolution In Their Spending Habits

By Richard Tomkins

TEHRAN (AP) — Iran's Islamic revolution and the events leading to it have been both boon and bane to the nation's wage earners.

Inflated housing costs have plummeted, basic commodity shortages have temporarily lessened and utility bills have not been delivered since summer.

But the country's industrial sector is barely gasping back to life. Unemployment reportedly surged to more than 4 million persons and is climbing as more construction projects are left uncompleted and foreign companies close in tune with the revolution's intention of lowering the sights of the nation's previously booming economy.

"It is easier to live within our present means now," said an Iranian white-collar worker, "although we realize our means are more limited than before and it could get worse. Business is bad. The people don't have money to spend freely and many don't have jobs or haven't been paid in a long time."

Iran's second-largest oil exporter in the world, pushed industrialization at a breakneck pace under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who envisioned Iran as the future industrial giant of the Gulf.

Subsistence farmers migrated to the cities for wage employment, Iranians flocked abroad for training in computer technology and allied fields. A self-supporting agrarian country was transformed into an insatiable importer of everything from instant coffee and canned meats to radios and cars as the country broadened its industrial base.

Worker Protests

Almost 1 million government employees, however, manned the picket lines late last year to protest artificially low wages and the country's 23-percent annual inflation rate.

The workers, who were granted pay increases, continued the strike and were soon joined by members of the private industrial sector. Together they turned an economic strike into a mass political action to help bring about the downfall of the Pahlavi regime.

After six months of anti-government strikes and street violence, Iran is bankrupt, according to Premier Mehdi Bazargan, who has pledged 5 billion rials (\$700 million) in easy industrial credit in an effort to head off economic disaster.

Disaster, however, is still lurking around the corner and Iranians now live in a twilight world of neither depression nor stability.

"We haven't had any money for 2½ months now and in this kind of situation we can't find other jobs," said Zohreh Esmaili, a computer engineer. "What are we going to do? We can't live with my in-laws forever. They don't have

The good and the bad:
• Rents have dropped at least 40 percent, with a two-bedroom, unfurnished apartment that previously went for \$1,000 a month now renting for about \$600. Iranians said that the large community of foreign workers, which has fled Iran, had boosted rents out of proportion by their willingness to pay any price, which often resulted in landlords renting exclusively to foreigners.

• Bread, sugar and cooking oil, previously controlled by government pricing but often scarce in the market, are readily available with no increase in cost. Iranians suspect that wholesalers often hoarded goods in the past to drive up prices, but the new government's earnest effort to root out the practice has scared off would-be profiteers.

• Utility bills, undelivered for at least six months because of strikes, are beginning to filter through the mails, but easy payment arrangements are being allowed to ease the burden on subscribers.

• Fruits are still readily available and prices have remained stable. Oranges, for example, are \$2 a kilo.

• Bus and taxi fares, along with gasoline and oil prices, have remained the same at the equivalent of 4 cents for a single trip by bus and 8 cents for a liter for gasoline.

• Meat has held at about \$1.80 a kilo for cheap cuts, but it is in short supply. Black-market supplies cost about three times as much. Iran imported about 40 percent of its meat supplies from Argentina, Australia and New Zealand before the revolution. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, leader of the revolution, ordered a halt to its importation on the suspicion that the meat was not butchered according to Islamic laws. Chicken is practically unobtainable in the local market.

• Imported car parts have skyrocketed. A distributor which sold for \$4 last year now costs \$12.

• Cigarettes are a precious commodity and in short supply. Almost half of the country's tobacco was imported. New supplies are barely trickling in, and it is not uncommon to see long queues in front of tobacco shops when a limited supply comes in. A package of U.S. cigarettes which sold for \$1 last year now costs between \$1.80 to \$2.20.

Iranians are apparently divided on the pluses and minuses of the revolution's immediate economic effect. Middle-class citizens tend to decry the situation and the price increases for imported goods.

Lower-paid government workers and others, however, have noted that prices for basic food items generally dropped by about 10 percent after February's political upheaval, although they have now returned to their previous levels.

50% of Oil Lost in 1978 Oozed in Minor Mishaps

By Michael Knight

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT) — Enough oil was spilled, burned and otherwise lost in major incidents last year to heat 200,000 New England homes for a year, according to a world study of oil spills published recently by the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena here.

Less than half of that loss was attributable to the seven big accidents by oil tankers that occurred last year. Instead, most of the loss resulted from dozens of minor incidents, including handling mishaps, earthquakes, fires, pipeline punctures, sabotage and faulty equipment, according to the report.

The center, which formerly was part of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and has since become a sort of environmental news agency for scientists, government agencies and businesses, listed 141 incidents involving the loss of more than 20,000 gallons of petroleum products each last year. In all, 206 million gallons were lost in these incidents.

But according to Richard Golob, the director of the center, the incidents were a small part of the number of actual spills. "In 1976, for example, 99 percent of the reported incidents were of less than 10,000 gallons," he said. "In terms of the amount of oil spilled,

that 1 percent over 10,000 gallons contributed almost 90 percent of the total oil spilled."

But he said that other reports, not included in the center's survey, indicated that seepage from automobile tankcases and intentional discharges by oil tankers emptying their ballast tanks at sea contributed more to world losses than all the reported incidents.

The survey, which is intended as an annual feature, is contained in the center's Oil Spill Intelligence Report, a weekly newsletter that also details the progress of various international conventions drawing up new safety rules, the status of liability cases concerning oil spills, such as the \$3-billion suit resulting from the Amoco Cadiz disaster off Brittany on March 16 last year, and major new oil-spill research, such as a study by officials of the United States and Canada of the environmental effects of the chemical dispersers now being used to combat oil spills at sea.

The center, which began publishing the weekly report last year, based its figures on official documents and reports from its own correspondents in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

The report is sold to about 500 subscribers, including major oil companies, government agencies and research institutions.

East-West Clash on Union Rights Puts ILO in Painful Dilemma

By Iain Guest

GENEVA (HT) — Eighteen months after the United States pulled out of the International Labor Organization, leaving a gaping hole in Western representation and a demoralized secretariat, the ILO finds itself at the center of one of the most highly charged human rights issues dividing East and West — the independence of Soviet trade unions.

Some ILO officials are clashing the lightning. There are warnings about a confrontation, and, saying privately that the Russians may want to withdraw, like the United States, if the ILO presses charges that the Soviet government has harassed self-proclaimed unions and imprisoned their leaders. Such a threat would be seen seriously because the Soviet Union is the O's major contributor. This year it is giving the equivalent of \$13.9 million.

The Soviet Union already is angry about a long dialogue with the ILO — the UN's tech for labor rights — on the dissident free Union of Soviet Workers, the formation of which was announced to Western journalists in Moscow at the beginning of last year.

The dialogue culminated on March 1, at a session of the ILO Governing Body, in an extraordinary assault on the imprisoned leaders of the Union by two senior Soviet representatives, who denounced the dissidents as "black malcontents and criminals," and warned the ILO that suing the investigation would be "illegal and dismissible."

Tough Questions

The denunciation was noted, but the Soviet government was asked for further information on the Free Unionists, and also whether it was able to establish truly independent unions in the Soviet Union.

The ILO's involvement began on Feb. 1 last, when 43 members of the Free Union published an appeal to it for recognition.

Two Brussels-based organizations — the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labor — urged that the Russians had violated ILO convention 87, which guarantees the right to form a union of one's choosing.

The charge put the spotlight squarely on the O's human rights machinery, which includes a special committee dealing solely with freedom of association, which is seen as the bedrock of union rights.

Since the U.S. withdrawal on Nov. 5, 1977, there have been a rash of special human rights complaints in the ILO. Several are highly political. Poland has been charged, like the Soviet Union, with suppressing self-proclaimed unions. Czechoslovakia has been charged with discriminating against the signatories to the Charter 77 manifesto.

Western Targets

West Germany has been accused by the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions for its policy of *Berufshoheit* (job prohibition), under which membership in the Communist Party is an impediment to employment in the public service.

The United States has been charged with discriminating against trade unions in Puerto Rico. Tunisia is accused of holding trade union leaders without trial since the riots in January of last year.

Only one of these cases has so far reached a conclusion. In November by a vote of 38 to 4, the Governing Body decided to make public the charges against Czechoslovakia. The details were well known, and the dossier had been leaked to the press in Geneva. Nonetheless, the East Europeans fought to prevent publication.

"It's messy and humiliating to have dirty linen washed in public like this," said Joe Morris, a veteran Canadian trade unionist who heads the union group in the ILO's tripartite structure of unions, management, and government.

However, officials in the ILO's human rights division argue that the process is more a dialogue than a trial. "We cannot sit in judgment on members," says one. "Our major job is to act as a forum and let governments decide."

Rights and Rights

This official, like others in Geneva, argues that the differences between the East and the West on human rights — with the former defining the term as collective economic rights, and the West as individual political rights — is genuine. "To some extent, our job is to reconcile such differences," he said.

From a Western point of view, this approach

leads to whitewash and procrastination of the kind that has dogged the heavily political UN Commission on Human Rights, whose recent decisions include a vote against condemning Cambodia for genocide.

Still, ILO officials argue that dialogue is much more constructive than the high-profile approach on human rights which President Carter favored. Confrontation, says one, "is selective, political and dangerously liable to jeopardize unrelated issues like the SALT talks."

Some ILO officials believe that, in an effort to persuade the United States to rejoin the organization, Western representatives are encouraging a tougher, more Western-oriented approach to human rights. This, they fear, could backfire in the case of the Free Union.

Soviet Complaints

The first official reply from the Soviet government named the ILO's Freedom of Association Committee in November that it would not cooperate. Five reasons are given in the ILO for this tough attitude:

• The complaint against Czechoslovakia had been moving towards a verdict of guilty for a year.

• The Russians have always complained that the ILO machinery is biased against them. Of the nine members on the special ILO Freedom of Association Committee, none is from Eastern Europe; in the Governing Body, East Europe is

not recognized as a separate geographical area. And the Russians have never been represented separately in the employers' group, because the West argues that employers, government and unions in East Europe are indistinguishable.

• The ILO's conventions are framed in terms of the West's definition of human rights — individual and political rights.

• The charge against West Germany's policy of *Berufshoheit* is bogged down. The ILO committee is deeply divided about how to reply to promises by the West German government that the controversial policy will be modified.

• The Western press has latched onto the Free Union case, ignoring offenses against trade unionists in Latin America, in particular, where disappearances, torture and detention of union leaders are commonplace.

This resentment burst out without warning at the recent session of the Governing Body. Apparently stung by Western news reports, Pyotr Pimenov, representing Russian unions, and Leonid Kostin, of the Soviet Labor Committee, branded the Free Union as a "political creation of the West," and a "group of malcontents exploited by the Western press."

Russians Attack

The Russians attacked the Free Union's founding members, providing details which Moscow said would not be disclosed to the Freedom of Association Committee.

The targets included Vladimir Klebanov, the Ukrainian miner who had acted as the Free Union's spokesman. Mr. Pimenov said that Mr. Klebanov was "sick." He had received a head injury at work, and was paid 10,000 rubles in compensation. He was offered other work, but refused it. He has now had a relapse and is back in the hospital, Mr. Pimenov said.

Another dissident, Valentin Poplavsky, was called a "criminal." The ILO was told that he had been jailed for eight years for armed robbery, was granted amnesty, and was now back in jail for being a "parasite" — that is, for refusing to work.

Russia's parasite laws have been regularly queried in the ILO. Last year the Soviet govern-



The Art Market

Klein, Christo Top Auction of Contemporary Works

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 6 (IHT) — As only 53 of the 150 lots went unsold, and £359,346 was paid for the items that did change hands, the sale of contemporary art yesterday at Sotheby's was a turning point for the art market. For Sotheby's, it is the most successful sale of contemporary art since December, 1975, and it indicates that the market's long slump has come to an end. The bids reached a total of £307,696.

Despite the sober atmosphere that prevailed in the room, which was not full as it was in the good old days, world records were established for two contemporary artists. One was even established twice for German painter Wolfgang Schulze, who signs his works as Wols; two of his oils sold for £19,800 each. Wols' paintings are rare and have an enthusiastic if limited following in Germany and Belgium; the buyer was a Berlin dealer, Helgo Pfister. Moreover, both pieces are early works, dated 1947 and 1949. However, the 1947 "Le Phenix Ecarlate," which looks like two superimposed, bleeding heads of an owl, is an unattractive work, making the record price decidedly remarkable.

The other record price was a staggering £47,300 paid by an unnamed New York collector for Yves Klein's "Relief d'Éponges — RE-11 bleu." Made of sponges, pebbles and blue pigment on panel, the composition looks like a stylized version of the moon surface. The price surpasses the £26,250 given at Christie's on Dec. 3, 1974, toward the end of the boom of contemporary art.

While art-gallery directors claim that higher prices have been offered in the dealers' market in the past, auctions are the acid test: here, away from the intoxicating atmos-

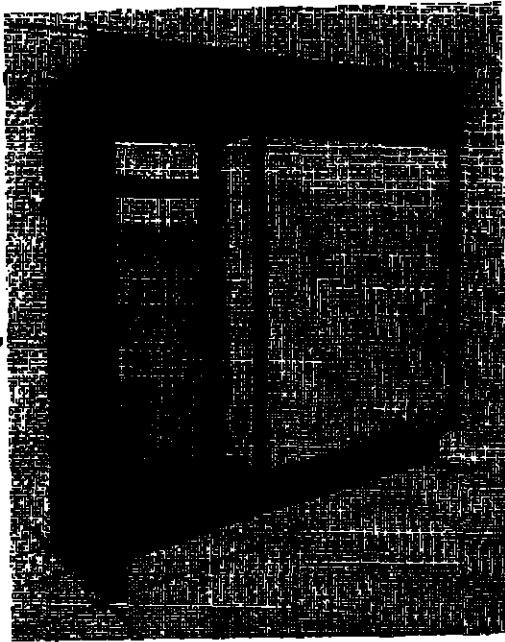
phere of a club of fans, the prices are the outcome of subdued competition among hard-headed dealers and some private bidders.

Only one resounding failure should be taken as a warning — that of Francis Bacon's "Portrait of Henrietta Moraes on White Ground," which was bought in at £9,400, a price at which there was a bidder in the room. This was a strategic mistake by the vendor, whose ambitions were excessive. The highest payment at auction for a Bacon was in May, 1976, when a far more important work brought \$160,000 at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York; the previous record was \$71,000 in December, 1975. The presale estimate of £71,500-£77,000 suggests a reserve in the area of £66,000. This was wishful thinking. As one professional put it, nobody collects Bacons and museums that have one rarely want another. In the present mood of cool realism, this work did not stand a chance at that price.

Indeed, throughout the sale, prices were on the moderate side. Abstractionism is out of the woods and sells easily but without much enthusiasm. A pleasant composition in mustard yellow, red and black done in 1964 by Serge Pollock was knocked down at £2,140 and a weaker composition went for £3,940. An extremely good Alfred Manessier from 1971 with flaming streaks of red, blue and black may seem cheap at £4,620, but was in fact well sold, compared to the prices his works usually fetch in Paris.

A white canvas by Lucio Fontana with a pretentious title, "Spatial Concept," that hardly makes up for its lack of any pictorial interest — seven slits have been cut through the white rectangular surface of a monochromatic canvas — brought a miraculous £7,700, possibly because it belonged to Philip Niar-

Christo's "Store Front" in oil and crayon brought £3,960 at London auction.



chos of London. Another elaborate abstractionist composition in oil and sand, similarly titled, made £5,500, and a third "Spatial Concept" in oil with something resembling a haphazard blob inside a no-less-haphazardly drawn wobbly circle, was acquired by a U.S. collector at the same figure — a marvelous price as seen by disinterested observers.

More justifiably, one of Jean Fautrier's finer works of the '50s, a combined study in color (a brownish-black, irregular polygon framed by bands of grayish salmon) and texture (a cracked, bark-like surface) soared to £19,800, paid by the Tada Gallery of Osaka.

The Louisiana Museum of Modern Art near Copenhagen acquired "Signal" by Takis — metal wires rising in "V" shape, carrying a third one — dearly priced at £2,420, and

an abstractionist study by Mark Tobey, more reasonable at £5,280.

The winner of the day was probably Christo, whose studies for his landscape projects brought prices that must have cheered their owners. The pace was set when "Store Front" in oil and crayon, looking like a local builder's project for a storefront, zoomed to £3,960. "The Lower Manhattan Packed Buildings Project," consisting of a photographic print and a map of lower Manhattan laid down on card and touched up in pencil and oil, with on the backside an early study for "Wrapped Trees" in pencil and colored crayon and gouache, brought £3,080. That was followed by a purchase for £8,800 of "Running Fence" — Project for Sonoma County and Marin County, State of California, a 1973 study in charcoal on paper. This was less than

the record £12,100 paid last December at Sotheby's for another such drawing, but the mere confirmation that Christo's studies are firmly notched in the £3,000-£10,000 range is newsworthy.

Those in attendance were far from blindly approving of all of the works laid on the block, even when they came, as did these Christos, from a private collection of Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Ahrenberg of Switzerland. Several items did not reach their reserve price. Tom Wesselmann's "Bedroom Painting No. 34" was bought in at \$4,180. Aside from "Accumulation of Dolls," which sold at £3,960, the Ahrens from the Ahrenberg collection failed repeatedly. "Allure de Violon," an oil study, was bought in at £3,300 (half of the estimate); "Venus with Dolls," a compression of dolls encased in polyester into an antique statue shape, at £3,720; "Venus," an edition of 20 compressions of doll bills into statue shape, at £990; and an "Accumulation with Aquatic Bottles" at £3,300.

Arman was not the only casualty of the day. An early Georges Mathieu oil of 1952, "Orange Field," fell at £2,200, as did a Jasper Johns drawing of 1956 at \$6,050, some by Victor Vasarely and even, quite unjustly, a first-class quasi-abstract view of the Arno by Maria Elena Vieira da Silva, knocked down below the reserve at £7,150.

However, accidents of that order are no cause for worry. Some point up a change in focus: Arman, Vasarely, Mathieu and repetitive artists in general will not sell easily these days. Other failures, such as Vieira da Silva's, show that buyers have become careful with their money. But together with the works that sold, they leave no doubt that the market is alive once again, cautiously heading in a new direction.



Ben Marshall's painting of "Emilius," who won the 1823 Derby.

Art in London

Royal Academy Riding Derby

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, April 6 (IHT) — Quite properly termed the sport of kings (in 1777, Richard II, then still Prince of Wales, rode his own horse against that of the Earl of Arundel), horse racing is part of the English heritage. And of all horse races, the Derby Stakes is the most famous.

To celebrate the 200th running of "the blue ribbon of the turf," as Disraeli called it, the Royal Academy

my of Arts — in collaboration with the Coutts bankers, the Financial Times, Mott & Chandon, and Sotheby Parke Bernet — has mounted a vast exhibition of art relating to the race that has given its name to more than 200 other contests around the world.

No aspect of the race's 200 years has escaped the artist, from Gainsborough's portrait of its founder, the 12th Earl of Derby, to Lester Piggott's racing silks; from the Road of Epsom (the race is run over 1 1/4 miles at Epsom Downs) — a favorite theme for print designers such as James Pollard and poster makers such as Dudley Hardy — to motion pictures and videotapes.

A great race for 3-year-olds depends, of course, on the continual breeding of great horses. The section of the exhibition devoted to the thoroughbred is therefore of prime importance.

It begins with the "Portrait of Eclipse" by George Stubbs (1724-1806). Owned by one of King George II's sons, the Duke of Cumberland, Eclipse was a pre-Derby racer, winning every one of the 26 contests in which he was entered. Among other portraits in this section are one (loaned by Queen Elizabeth) of Saltram, one of Eclipse's sons, and Ben Marshall's of the 1823 Derby winner Emilius, a great-grandson of Eclipse.

New Breed

Marshall's closest rival, J.F. Herring Sr. (1795-1865), also portrayed Emilius. Marshall and Herring exemplify the new breed of sporting painter. Where Stubbs had been primarily an artist (he studied horse anatomy to make his portrayals more lifelike, but anatomy was subservient to aesthetic considerations), Marshall, a schoolmaster

turned passionate horseman — his contemporaries knew him as Ben Tally Ho! — and Herring, a coach driver turned artist, both see the horse from a rider's point of view. Moreover, as the artists alertly were aware of their patronage, their portraits include the owner, the trainer and/or the jockey in the owner's colors. Each of these functions has its own section in the show.

That given over to the jockey has many famous riders, from Fred Archer to Lester Piggott, usually represented on the winning mount or in the act of passing the post ahead of the field. Of this century's riders, the best-known is Sir Cecil Deane, the Derby winner three years running from 1921 to 1923. Sir Alfred Munnings (1876-1959) arguably second only to Stubbs as a horse painter, portrays Donoghue, the 1921 winner, Humorous, a ill-fated stallion who dropped dead in his stable a few days after the Derby, and was found in the morning autopsy to have been born with only one lung.

Inevitably, there are several Munnings' works in the exhibition. No one revealed better than he the excitement that is Derby Day when close to a quarter of a million people gather at Epsom Downs. Many go for the race itself, but many and more go for the fun and the fortune-telling, the color of the music and the splendor. Every thing is done in great style — Raoul Dufy showed in his Epsom paintings, one of the best of which has been borrowed from the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris; as Dufy showed in his pastels, including "Horses and Jockeys," here from the Fogg Museum, Harvard; and Sir Cecil Beaton reflected in his signs for "My Fair Lady."

It was this kind of style that brought Dame Laura Knight to the Derby in the 1930s — her main interest was the gypsies who also gathered here — in a Rolls-Royce converted to be used as a studio; the weather proved inclement. The same sense of style prompted tipster "Prince" Monolun, who Dame Laura often drew and painted, to try the odds in the full form of a tribal chieftain, feathered headpiece and all.

Derby Day 200, Royal Academy Arts, Piccadilly, London W.1, July 1. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except Good Friday (April 12). Admission £1 (children, students and pensioners, 50 pence).

Correction

In an article on the Milan fashion showings (IHT, March 30), Gian Versace was incorrectly credited with designing the costumes for the film "Gigolo." They were designed and executed by Basilio.

Two Historians Cited for Books

NEW YORK (AP) — Christopher Thorne, an English historian, and Anthony F.C. Wallace, an anthropologist, were awarded the 1979 Bancroft Prizes for distinguished books about American history by Columbia University.

Thorne, who has taught international relations at the University of Sussex in Brighton since 1968, was honored for "Allies of a Kind: The United States and Great Britain and the War Against Japan, 1941-45."

Wallace, on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, won his prize for "Rockdale: The Growth of an American Village in the Early Industrial Revolution."

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Wednesday 25th April at 10.30 am
Islamic coins, mainly in Gold

Wednesday 25th April at 10.30 am
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Special viewing: Saturday 21st April 10 am to 4 pm.

For further information about these sales please telephone or write to Margaret Briskine.



A miniature of a shepherd, signed by Ma' in Mazarinir, Isfahan dated 1676, from the collection of the Hagop Kevorkian Fund, 196 mm x 120 mm

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Friday, May 4
Japanese Works of Art

Saturday, May 5
Fine American and Chinese Export Porcelain

Friday, May 11
Impressionist, Modern and Contemporary Paintings and Sculpture

Tuesday, May 15
Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture

Wednesday, May 16
Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolours

Friday, May 18
Contemporary Art

Sale on the premises
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 17, 18 and 19
The Thomas L. Fawcett Collection. To be auctioned on the premises of The Fawcett Museum, 5705 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Oriental Works of Art, Ivories, 19th Century Bronzes, Marbles, Paintings, Furniture, Rugs and other Decorative Arts.

Tuesday, May 22
Fine Chinese Jades, Ceramics and Works of Art

Wednesday, May 23
19th and 20th Century American Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture

Thursday, May 24
Art Nouveau and Art Deco

Wednesday, May 30
Animalier and 19th Century Bronzes

Thursday, May 31
Old Master Paintings

Friday, June 1
English and Continental Furniture

The Christie Collection
Thursday, June 7
Silver and Objects of Vertu

Friday, June 8
Important European Porcelain and Faience

Saturday, June 9
Important French Porcelain

Wednesday, June 13
Antiquities

Thursday, June 14
Fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Thursday, June 14
Jewels

Saturday, June 16
Japanese Works of Art

Friday, June 22
Musical Instruments

In America at 219 East 67th Street,
New York

Friday, May 4
19th and 20th Century Photographs

Saturday, May 5
Old Master and 19th Century Paintings

Wednesday, May 9
Paintings, Drawings, Watercolours and Prints

Thursday, May 10 and Friday, May 11
Important Costumes

Saturday, May 12
Furniture, Silver, Rugs and other Decorative Arts

Saturday, May 12
The Estate of Adela Holzer

Wednesday, May 16
Oriental Works of Art

Thursday, May 17
Old Master Paintings

Saturday, May 19
Furniture, Silver, Rugs and other Decorative Arts

Wednesday, May 23
Old Master Paintings

Saturday, June 2
Furniture, Silver, Rugs and other Decorative Arts

Wednesday, June 6
Fine Jewels

Thursday, June 7
Old Master Paintings

Wednesday, June 13
Costumes

Thursday, June 14
Furniture, Silver, Rugs and other Decorative Arts

Friday, June 15
Ethnographical

Wednesday, June 20
Folk Art

Thursday, June 21
Paintings

In Geneva at the Hotel Beau-Rivage

Saturday, May 5
Important Classical Antiquities

Monday, May 7
Fine French and German Porcelain

In Geneva at the Hotel Richmond

Monday, May 7
Fine Wines

Tuesday, May 8
Fine European Silver

Tuesday, May 8
Fine Clocks and Watches

Tuesday, May 8
Fine Objects of Vertu

Tuesday, May 8
Important Gold Boxes

Wednesday, May 9
Important Russian Works of Art, including Works by Carl Fabergé

Wednesday, May 9 and Thursday, May 10
Highly Important Jewels

In Rome at the Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti

Thursday, May 10
Fine Medals and European Porcelain

Thursday, May 24
Old Master Pictures

Thursday, June 7
Furniture and Decorative Works of Art

In Holland at the Sonesta Hotel, Amsterdam

Tuesday, June 12
Fine Wines

This calendar is provided in advance so that those wishing to attend the sales can make the necessary arrangements.

Art in Paris

The Fervor Of Orozco's Acid Brush

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, April 6 (IHT) — Jose Clemente Orozco's fame in Mexico is tied to the muralist movement, which used the acidness of the political cartoon and the violence of the Expressionist idiom to articulate deeply felt popular passions in political terms. The muralists wanted to create a painted revolutionary "bible" for a largely illiterate population, and they did so with extraordinary authority and verve.

Orozco (1883-1949) is being honored through May 13 by an exhibition of his works and of large-scale photographs of his murals at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16.

Seen in Paris, with the distance afforded in time and space, his work appears to gain in its persuasiveness as art. It is enlightening to compare his murals with the preposterous banalities that socialist art was producing in the same period in Russia. Orozco's work has the violence of psychodrama and it serves the same purpose, catharsis and liberation; the excesses of the present are fueled by the frustrations and humiliations of the past.

It is an art of transition, an art which has a specific place in history; it was also, of course, a weapon in a conflict of power and an opposition between the forces of tradition and the new forces awakening in his country — between the Reaction and the Revolution, as Orozco himself would have put it.

Those are terms to which many people object because they have been found to encompass a lot of the wrong things. What saves Orozco's work from such a judgment is its passion; even its excesses cannot be dismissed as propaganda or bad taste. Propaganda, in Orozco's work, is overshadowed by convictions.

Terrible Energy

But in the presence of such terrible energy, directly harnessed to a few days' social and political situation, one can be rather overindulgent. Not everybody wants to live in the world of an Edward Munch or an Otto Dix, but one can imagine what the world of Orozco, Dresden or Düsseldorf might have looked like had either



Orozco's "Blue Skin" is on poster for Paris exhibit.

of these artists had the possibility or the desire to project their full desperate or acid energy upon them.

So it is almost with surprise that one finds Orozco to be an Expressionist among Expressionists. One also senses the uncanny affinities that the Mexican popular traditions could find with the Expressionist idiom, so much so that one too easily sees this whole period of Mexican art as a case of spontaneous combustion.

The exhibition of 200 works allows one to discover his range and his stature, his qualities and his faults. There are many excellent drawings and paintings of a satirical nature, and some of the most militant works are marked by a beauty and emotion of the highest order, an intimate persuasiveness that cannot be denied.

His vision of life is tragic and Promethean; in fact, one of the works most striking in its concep-

tion shows Prometheus himself as a torch, his head and arms enveloped by fire. Orozco's friend, the critic Luis Cardoza y Aragon, calls it a self-portrait. It is also a portrait of our century, but it is balanced by the irresistible simplicity of another painting that shows a bloodied and transfixed Christ in the sternest Hispanic tradition, wielding an axe with resolution and sending his cross toppling into the flames.

Orozco, in addition to being an utterly authentic painter, had a flair for the transformation of myths in a popular and positive form that may remind one of the transformations that Aeschylus sought to produce in the beliefs of ancient Athens. The comparison is not excessive, because both the playwright and the painter sought to influence the society in which they worked, and they were not addressing themselves to a chapel, but to a broad public that, though uneducated, had a rich and complex store of traditions and beliefs.

Caricatures, Watercolors Give 2 Sides of David Levine

Paris

David Levine, American Cultural Center, 3 rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to May 5.

Whether he is drawing Harry Truman, Edmund Wilson, Georges Simenon or Guillaume Apollinaire (looking like a pipe-smoking potato), Levine seems to use his subject's features as a catalyst to precipitate what caricatured society at large holds to be true about that particular figure. On the whole his approach is benign — in the sense that a disease is described as benign, that is — and his representation of Gen. Alexander Haig with vampire's teeth is not really an exception to this rule. Levine, indeed, is discreet when it comes to his subject's character, which he tends to comment on not in his treatment of the features themselves, but by humorous adjuncts such as boxing gloves on Norman Mailer's hands, or the inclination of Joyce's taciturn head and looming forehead perched atop Stephen's tower from the opening of "Ulysses." This does not imply that the features are inexpressive, but that they give a heightened expression only to what the subject himself projects as his public persona, rather than a polemic insight into the subject. As such, they are admirably suited to the publications to which they are destined, for according to the arithmetic in which a picture is worth ten thousand words, a Levine drawing — is worth a thousand photos.

David Levine, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 15.

It's the same Levine, but what we find in this gallery is an excellent artist of 19th-century style. This is stunningly so in works representing aspects of Russia, for instance, though the watercolor technique that Levine uses (the show is devoted entirely to his watercolors) is impeccably his own. The reference to the 19th century appears in stylistic details, and in the effective use of, say, a distant figure in a bright red blouse to bring life, light and depth to a scene.

It also comes to mind because Levine responds to certain things that held the attention of artists in those days — the picturesque aspects of old cities, the beauty of nature. In his portraits, Levine is much more contemporary, to the extent at least that he chooses contemporary types — bony, long-faced women in floppy clothes — conveying a message to the world through their dissatisfied mouths. Some of them look like a transfiguration of the caricature, others (like "Norman," a "Black Man" and a "Black Woman") are treated with more warmth. Levine's qualities are a rare aesthetic sense, a first-rate craft, an awareness of style that, one suspects, would allow him to

"Curled Hair" is among the David Levine watercolors on exhibit at the Galerie Claude Bernard in Paris.

work in any style that he might choose, with a complete control of the idiom. He is saved from the perils of virtuosity by a sensibility that is private and chiefly nostalgic.

Robert Gahan, Galerie Loeb, 10 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 5.

Guman's big, acrylic paintings on beaverboard represent a humanistic approach to a gray and seedy world, made grayer still by being seen at night. Guman lives in Chicago, observes its vacant lots, its desolate nighttime bars, its waiting people.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

British and French Paintings, 19th and 20th Century, Browse & Dar-



in large landscapes; at the other in tiny etchings in editions limited to 25. The Barra suite of woodcuts is an interesting collection of nine prints made from woodblocks cut in 1928-29 and then forgotten in the artist's studio until 1971, when he printed and signed a proof edition of nine suites, of which this is one. They greatly foreshadow his later large fancies.

Designs for the Ballets of Kenneth MacMillan, Decor Gallery, 124A Brompton Road, London S.W.3, to April 14.

This show includes costume and set designs for no less than 17 ballets choreographed by Kenneth MacMillan; they are the work of the four artists with whom he has most consistently collaborated — Nicholas Georgiadis, Barry Kay, Yolanda Sonnabend and Ian Spurling. It is a must for all who are interested in contemporary ballet or theater design, because it includes models and detailed working sketches as well as "finished" drawings and paintings.

John Hubbard/Gunnar Normann, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King St., St. James', London S.W.1, to April 20.

Much influenced by his studies of Chinese painting and his long residence in England and deep contemplation of its landscape, these latest drawings and paintings by the U.S.-born-and-trained John Hubbard are the most subtle and at the same time most profound images of the spirit of place rather than representations of the place itself. This is the first exhibition in Britain for Gunnar Normann, a senior Swedish artist who is essentially a draftsman of a very high order, working in pencil and charcoal on paper, and as an engraver in drypoint.

Street Jewels, Geoffrey Museum, Kingsland Road, London E2, to April 22.

Here are more than 150 enamel advertising signs produced between 1870 and 1970. Crying every manner of ware from Thorpe's Ovary Poultry Spice (1870) for the backyard hens to Stephen's Inks (1913), from Redgate's Table Waters (1930s) to Champion Norfolk Bots (undated) and Coca-Cola (1960s), these bright plaques

brought a touch of color and exotic life to many a drab urban street. The show, and the commemorative book that it celebrates, is a remarkable venture into social history.

Ivon Hitchens, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W.1, to April 25.

Hitchens, now in his 87th year and still briskly painting the elemental landscapes for which he is world-renowned, was a student at the Royal Academy Schools more than 60 years ago. It is therefore fitting that this 60-work retrospective should be mounted in the Diploma Galleries of his alma mater. In these tremendous works, Hitchens has, as it suggests in a catalog essay, "solved an equation which has particularly perplexed 20th-century landscape painters; it can be defined as the demands of nature vs. the requirements of art."

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New writers and established authors welcome. Send 5-10 page sample to: CORINPHILA, 516 W. 24 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

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INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTIVE ABSTRACT ART n° 2

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"ART EXHIBITIONS"

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(Continued on Page 12)

Poste
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Rises Posted By Sterling And Dollar

Intervention Light By Bank of England

LONDON, April 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar and sterling were both strong performers in foreign exchange markets today.

The dollar rose sharply in Far East trading following reports yesterday that the Bank of England had ceased intervening to restrain its currency from rising and the pound held its higher level during European trading.

Bank of England intervention was reported to be minimal and aimed at smoothing movements rather than defending any particular rate. Nonetheless, the authorities reportedly still ended the day with small net buyers of dollars.

The dollar, gaining strength from President Carter's decision to progressively decontrol domestic oil prices, also turned in a strong performance, particularly against the Deutsche mark, which suffered from unfavorable inflation figures.

The dollar finished in London at 2.0725 DM, up from 1.8883 DM at the opening and up from 1.8860 DM a day earlier.

The dollar also did well against other major currencies, ending the day at 1.7135 Swiss francs, up from 1.7082 a day earlier, at 4.3343 French francs, up from 4.3267, and at 215.35 yen, up from 215.10 a day earlier.

The Canadian dollar also firmed to 86.89 U.S. cents, up from 86.83 cents the previous day.

Dealers in London reported substantial interest in sterling following the Bank of England's decision to allow the pound more leeway in finding its own level.

**Mitsui Seeks Aid
For Iran Project**

TOKYO, April 6 (AP-DJ) — Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Co. said today it will ask the Japanese government to cooperate in making the construction of its huge petrochemical project in Iran a joint project by the state and private companies.

The \$3.3-billion project is now frozen because of Iran's political unrest.

The annual report of the Bank of France for the financial year 1978 has been submitted by the Governor to the President of the Republic.

The international scene continued to be characterized by generally rather slow growth and unstable exchange rates as well as by profound changes made in the monetary and financial structure of the newly industrialized countries and the higher cost of energy.

The French authorities therefore continued with the policy pursued since 1976 of promoting adaptation of the economy. The aim of this policy is to achieve a progressive reduction in inflation, to consolidate the external position and to encourage industrial restructuring by putting company finances back on a sound footing, so that renewed expansion can bring about a lasting increase in employment.

With a view to limiting any immediate increase in unemployment, fiscal policy played a part in supporting investment by the large national concerns and maintaining the flow of funds to small and medium-sized enterprises.

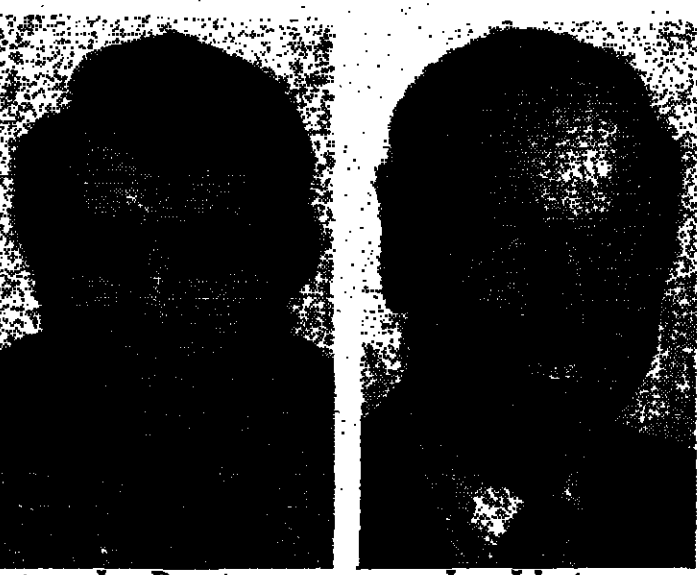
As in the previous year, monetary policy was directed at controlling the economy's liquidity, in such a way as to curb inflationary expectations without affecting growth. To this end, the target limit for money supply growth was lowered from 12% per cent in 1977 to 12% per cent in 1978. The objective set for the growth of bank lending was observed. Nevertheless, monetary growth slightly oversteered the target, partly as a consequence of an increase in the foreign exchange reserves.

Externally, the outcome for the year was encouraging. On the balance of payments a current account surplus of 19 billion was achieved, while the trade balance on the whole remained in the red.

This recovery can only be maintained if the French economy remains competitive. While companies generally experienced an improvement in their financial position, it was not sufficient to offset the increase in the cost of borrowing. Moreover, the results achieved on the price front were inadequate. Necessary increases in public-sector charges go some way towards explaining the rise of 9.7% registered in 1978. However, even though firms have not observed the freedom in setting prices that was restored to them, inflationary pressures and inflation are still at work in the economy.

In present conditions, limited policy action taking the form of strong demand stimulation would not be sufficient to restore full employment but would lead rapidly to external deficit and a renewed outbreak of inflation, necessitating fresh restrictive measures that would lead to a further increase in unemployment. Thus, the authorities have no choice but to continue on the present course. In particular, it will be necessary to ensure that the 11% growth guideline for money supply in 1979 is observed, and for this purpose the credit restriction arrangements will be maintained. In short, if the measures are to succeed, a unified effort will be needed to curb the increase in the cost of borrowing and their reversals are to be avoided.

Economic prospects also depend on what happens to the international economy. In this context, the ideas of setting up a monetary system based on the gold standard, which would reduce the uncertainties hampering the growth of trade and investment and thereby improve the chances of injecting increased vigor into the economy.



Jean Poyet

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Former marketing director of Clark Equipment, Jean Poyet, has been named director of Volvo's industrial vehicles division in France, chairman Robert Deshayes announced.

Security Pacific National Bank has appointed senior vice president Jerry Johnston territorial administrator of the bank's activities in Europe, replacing Courtney Hawkins, who is returning to the bank's base in California as executive vice president and head of the northern California headquarters.

Tenneco has announced the appointment of Ralph Cousins as chairman of Tenneco-Europe. Mr. Cousins was formerly chairman of a Tenneco subsidiary, Newport News Shipbuilding.

First National Bank of Boston named Peter Bates to the position of vice-president. Mr. Bates joined the bank in July, 1978, and was assigned to Nigeria to establish the Boston Merchant Bank.

Weston, Thomson Escalate Bids in Hudson's Bay Battle

TORONTO, April 6 (UPI) — George Weston Ltd., responding to an amended offer by Thomson family interests to acquire Hudson's Bay, yesterday revised its own takeover bid.

Weston is now offering to purchase 60 percent (13.85 million shares) of the giant Toronto-based merchandiser said in a prepared statement. "Furthermore, the minimum acceptance has been reduced to 45 percent."

Weston's previous offer had been contingent upon a tender of 11.7 million Bay shares, or 51 percent interest. Its \$Can.40 per share offer would be made either in cash, 8.25 percent preferred Weston shares or a mixture of both.

The revised offer came less than a day after Bay directors asked shareholders not to sell their stock until the company has studied the two rival takeover bids and made suggestions.

A federal investigation into the proposed takeover was initiated this week under the Combines Act at the request of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, which claims the deal threatens thousands of small companies.

Federation president John Bullock said that the "economic monster" with \$Can.8 billion in economic revenue that would result from either takeover would reduce competition and squeeze out smaller stores and suppliers.

Thomson had offered \$Can.31 for each of 11.78 million Bay shares March 1, but the Bay directors rejected it then as a "bargain price" and estimated the share's true value at between \$37 to \$40 each.

Weston came in with its \$40 per share offer March 28. Thomson countered last week by increasing its offer to \$35 a share and said it would accept all Bay shares tendered up to 60 percent — an estimated 13.8 million shares.

The Thomson offer expires April 12. The Weston offer is good until April 26.

[Hudson's Bay directors will meet on Sunday to study the revised offers and will make an announcement to shareholders following the meeting, Reuters reported.]

**Price Index Up
In W. Germany**

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 6 (AP-DJ) — The West German cost of living index rose 0.7 percent in March following rises of 0.6 percent in February and 1.1 percent in January, and has increased 3.3 percent in the past year, the federal statistics office reported today.

The 3.3-percent rise in the year was the highest since December, 1977, when it reached 3.5 percent, and also exceeded 3 percent for the first time since March, 1978, when it was 3.1 percent, official statistics show.

The March index, not seasonally adjusted, was 154.6 (1970 equals 100), up from 153.6 in February and from 149.7 in March 1978.

Finance Ministry officials have been warning that rising raw material costs would push the nation's inflation over the average 3 percent projected by the Economics Ministry.

Meanwhile, the Economic Research Institute of the Federation of Industry today warned that higher oil prices will now make a greater impression on West German prices than before.

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Competes With 767 European Airbus Sales Worry Boeing

By Robert Dunphy
SEATTLE, April 6 (NYT) — Boeing is being forced to rethink the future of its intermediate-size 767 aircraft as a result of the sales success of the European A-310 Airbus.

The Airbus, produced by a five-nation consortium, is in direct competition with the 767 for orders airlines are now placing for the 1980s.

This week, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Lufthansa rejected the 767 and placed orders totaling \$1.3 billion for 35 Airbus (IIT, April 3 and 4). The KLM decision was a particular disappointment to Boeing, which thought it had a strong chance to break into the European market since the Dutch carrier was looking for a replacement for its aging McDonnell Douglas DC-8s and DC-9s.

First Round
The West German order was expected. Lufthansa's chairman, Herbert Cichmann, is a strong supporter of European interests and the decision to go with the Airbus had been anticipated.

The official Boeing reaction to the sales was one of "disappointment." Privately, a Boeing executive said the competition between the 767 and the A-310 was "in round one and it's going to be a long fight. The winner or winners won't be known for another 10 years or more."

Overseas sales are an important part of Boeing's business, accounting for \$4.1 billion, or 53 percent, of the company's sales last year. Boeing has forecast that 1979 purchases by foreign airlines will probably continue at the 1978 level.

Lackluster Reception
But the company now seems to be facing a problem as it maps its marketing strategies. The lackluster reception for the 767 — Boeing has had only one foreign order for the 767, a four-aircraft sale to a relatively small Canadian carrier, Pacific Western Airlines — appears to indicate Boeing's overseas sales will come largely in markets it currently dominates.

For example, Korean Airlines is expected to sign a contract next week for \$350 million worth of Boeing jets, mostly 747 models. The big plane, with its long range, suits the needs of that relatively isolated country. The market for 747s is expected to be good in Asian and Pacific countries for some years.

But the new 767, on which Boeing has pinned its hopes for the 1980s, is designed for high-density routes between cities.

That means domestic routes, European flights and some Japanese connections. The A-310 is aiming at the same market.

The problem for Boeing will increase when the European carriers that bought the A-310 start using the plane on some of their regional flights, such as runs to the Midwest and North Africa. Those countries have been good customers for Boeing in the past, but carriers in those regions may feel the need to match equipment with some of their European competitors.

Domestic Orders
Local industry analysts believe Boeing is in for tougher competition from the A-310 in international markets than it had originally expected. Nevertheless, Boeing expects to dominate the U.S. market and executives still speak hopefully of capturing three-quarters of a 1,500-plane market by 1990.

So far, Boeing has orders for 80 of the 767s from three domestic airlines: United, American and Delta. The company's other new entry, the 757 short-range twin jet, has been ordered by British Airways. But that state-owned airline will probably switch over to the A-310 about 1983, as the country will help build the European A-310.

Oil Plan May Eventually Boost Drilling

By William K. Stevens
HOUSTON, April 6 (NYT) — In the long run, President Carter's new energy plan would probably rejuvenate lagging efforts to find new supplies of oil in the United States, industry spokesmen and analysts predict. But in the short term, they warn, the President's proposals could inhibit petroleum exploration.

The industry is generally reserving full judgment on the Carter proposals. Initial estimates last night however, were that the administration plan provides adequate economic incentive for renewed drilling.

Nevertheless, analysts said, uncertainties would remain for some time — if for no other reason than that Congress must act on the tax-related portion of the plan. "That's the thing I find most risky at the moment," said Fred Mills, an analyst with Rotan Mosie.

**U.S. Agency Set
On Formal Probe
Of Forex Market**

By Larry Kramer
WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — The Justice Department confirmed today that it has begun a formal investigation into charges of collusion between major U.S. banks in foreign currency trading operations.

A spokesman said the department issued "several CIDs" (Civil Investigative Demands) in connection with the probe about a month ago. CIDs are similar to subpoenas and, whenever issued by the department, signify the opening of a formal investigation, government officials said.

The Justice Department, and six other federal regulatory and law enforcement agencies opened preliminary investigations into the foreign exchange area several months ago, following a lawsuit against Citibank by a former European officer, David Edwards. He alleged that he was wrongfully dismissed by the bank because he continually raised questions about the legality of certain bank currency exchange policies overseas.

Mr. Edwards also published a fictitious account of a day in a European trading room in *KBA* magazine which hinted that bank traders in several cities, working in concert, were able to drive down the price of the dollar in such a way as to allow the banks to profit.

Mr. Edwards confirmed today that he had received one of the Justice Department requests for information. He would not comment on the contents of that request, except to say that the government was seeking to determine if any of the fictionalized characters in his magazine article represented real people.

Citibank has confirmed that it, and several other major U.S. banks, had received the CIDs.

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CBS INC.
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The undersigned announces that as from 23rd April 1979 at Kas-Accord N.V., Spilstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cap. no. 21 of the CDB's CBS Inc., each repr. 10 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 11.34 net (div. per record-date 32.1979, gross \$-65 per share) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$-9.75 = Dfls. 1.96 per CDB. Dividends belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$-9.75 = Dfls. 1.96) with Dfls. 9.08 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 30th March 1979.

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By Robert Dunphy
SEATTLE, April 6 (NYT) — Boeing is being forced to rethink the future of its intermediate-size 767 aircraft as a result of the sales success of the European A-310 Airbus.

The Airbus, produced by a five-nation consortium, is in direct competition with the 767 for orders airlines are now placing for the 1980s.

This week, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Lufthansa rejected the 767 and placed orders totaling \$1.3 billion for 35 Airbus (IIT, April 3 and 4). The KLM decision was a particular disappointment to Boeing, which thought it had a strong chance to break into the European market since the Dutch carrier was looking for a replacement for its aging McDonnell Douglas DC-8s and DC-9s.

First Round
The West German order was expected. Lufthansa's chairman, Herbert Cichmann, is a strong supporter of European interests and the decision to go with the Airbus had been anticipated.

The official Boeing reaction to the sales was one of "disappointment." Privately, a Boeing executive said the competition between the 767 and the A-310 was "in round one and it's going to be a long fight. The winner or winners won't be known for another 10 years or more."

Overseas sales are an important part of Boeing's business, accounting for \$4.1 billion, or 53 percent, of the company's sales last year. Boeing has forecast that 1979 purchases by foreign airlines will probably continue at the 1978 level.

Lackluster Reception
But the company now seems to be facing a problem as it maps its marketing strategies. The lackluster reception for the 767 — Boeing has had only one foreign order for the 767, a four-aircraft sale to a relatively small Canadian carrier, Pacific Western Airlines — appears to indicate Boeing's overseas sales will come largely in markets it currently dominates.

For example, Korean Airlines is expected to sign a contract next week for \$350 million worth of Boeing jets, mostly 747 models. The big plane, with its long range, suits the needs of that relatively isolated country. The market for 747s is expected to be good in Asian and Pacific countries for some years.

But the new 767, on which Boeing has pinned its hopes for the 1980s, is designed for high-density routes between cities.

That means domestic routes, European flights and some Japanese connections. The A-310 is aiming at the same market.

The problem for Boeing will increase when the European carriers that bought the A-310 start using the plane on some of their regional flights, such as runs to the Midwest and North Africa. Those countries have been good customers for Boeing in the past, but carriers in those regions may feel the need to match equipment with some of their European competitors.

Domestic Orders
Local industry analysts believe Boeing is in for tougher competition from the A-310 in international markets than it had originally expected. Nevertheless, Boeing expects to dominate the U.S. market and executives still speak hopefully of capturing three-quarters of a 1,500-plane market by 1990.

So far, Boeing has orders for 80 of the 767s from three domestic airlines: United, American and Delta. The company's other new entry, the 757 short-range twin jet, has been ordered by British Airways. But that state-owned airline will probably switch over to the A-310 about 1983, as the country will help build the European A-310.

Oil Plan May Eventually Boost Drilling

By William K. Stevens
HOUSTON, April 6 (NYT) — In the long run, President Carter's new energy plan would probably rejuvenate lagging efforts to find new supplies of oil in the United States, industry spokesmen and analysts predict. But in the short term, they warn, the President's proposals could inhibit petroleum exploration.

The industry is generally reserving full judgment on the Carter proposals. Initial estimates last night however, were that the administration plan provides adequate economic incentive for renewed drilling.

Nevertheless, analysts said, uncertainties would remain for some time — if for no other reason than that Congress must act on the tax-related portion of the plan. "That's the thing I find most risky at the moment," said Fred Mills, an analyst with Rotan Mosie.

**U.S. Agency Set
On Formal Probe
Of Forex Market**

By Larry Kramer
WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — The Justice Department confirmed today that it has begun a formal investigation into charges of collusion between major U.S. banks in foreign currency trading operations.

A spokesman said the department issued "several CIDs" (Civil Investigative Demands) in connection with the probe about a month ago. CIDs are similar to subpoenas and, whenever issued by the department, signify the opening of a formal investigation, government officials said.

The Justice Department, and six other federal regulatory and law enforcement agencies opened preliminary investigations into the foreign exchange area several months ago, following a lawsuit against Citibank by a former European officer, David Edwards. He alleged that he was wrongfully dismissed by the bank because he continually raised questions about the legality of certain bank currency exchange policies overseas.

Mr. Edwards also published a fictitious account of a day in a European trading room in *KBA* magazine which hinted that bank traders in several cities, working in concert, were able to drive down the price of the dollar in such a way as to allow the banks to profit.

Mr. Edwards confirmed today that he had received one of the Justice Department requests for information. He would not comment on the contents of that request, except to say that the government was seeking to determine if any of the fictionalized characters in his magazine article represented real people.

Citibank has confirmed that it, and several other major U.S. banks, had received the CIDs.

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NYSE Is Unchanged In Active Trading

NEW YORK, April 6 (UPI) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were unchanged at 3 p.m. this afternoon in fairly active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 7.80 points yesterday to a six-month high, was even at 877.6. The Dow has risen more than 22 points the past three sessions, setting the stage for some profit taking. Advances and declines were even at 642.

The five-hour NYSE turnover was about 28.8 million shares, compared to about 27.6 million during the corresponding period yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed, with the index off 0.37 to 182.01.

Some investors were bothered by indications that the Teamsters' strike and lockout that has shut down much of the nation's trucking industry was starting to hurt the economy. Negotiations resumed in Washington today.

A few traders were disturbed by published reports that the Carter administration is urging the Federal Reserve to tighten credit to fight inflation. This would boost interest rates.

General Public Utilities, which owns the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pa., was active and lower most of the day. The stock has fallen 3 1/2 points since the accident at the Pennsylvania plant.

F.W. Woolworth was active because a block of 113,000 shares was sold at 25. Scott Paper made the list with a block of 217,000 shares at 19.

White Consolidated was sharply higher. The company said its purchase of the Englewood appliance business from General Motors for an undisclosed amount is expected to be completed within a "very few days."

Kansas City Southern attracted attention. The company late yesterday said it planned to make a \$17-a-share tender offer for all of Pioneer Western's stock.

National Medical Care won support. The company predicted its first-quarter net would show a 20 percent increase from a year ago.

Lanier Business Products, a

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Because of France's change to daylight saving time a month before the United States makes a similar shift, the International Herald Tribune is temporarily unable, starting this week, to publish the closing U.S. stock prices. The current seven-hour time difference will last for one month. The IHT provides the closing prices during the rest of the year.

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(Continued from Page 15)

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- 22 Dipper
- 23 Poin
- 24 Start of a verse
- 25 Rodomontade
- 26 Douze mois
- 27 Napoleon: 1814
- 31 Chant
- 32 Diocletian and Julian
- 33 Painter Jan van der
- 34 Ryan of L.A.
- 35 Party man
- 36 Absquarulated
- 37 Pastory shell
- 38 Desert transport
- 39 Mutisus
- 40 Verbal lumps for umps
- 41 Water buffalo
- 42 Caesar's X
- 43 Note
- 49 Bread, in Brest
- 50 Foreigner
- 52 Subtle connotations
- 54 Second line of verse
- 56 Regretful one, in songdom
- 59 Beldams
- 60 Gets better
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- 62 Foz color
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- 67 Brazilian port
- 68 El Greco's homeland
- 69 Larceny

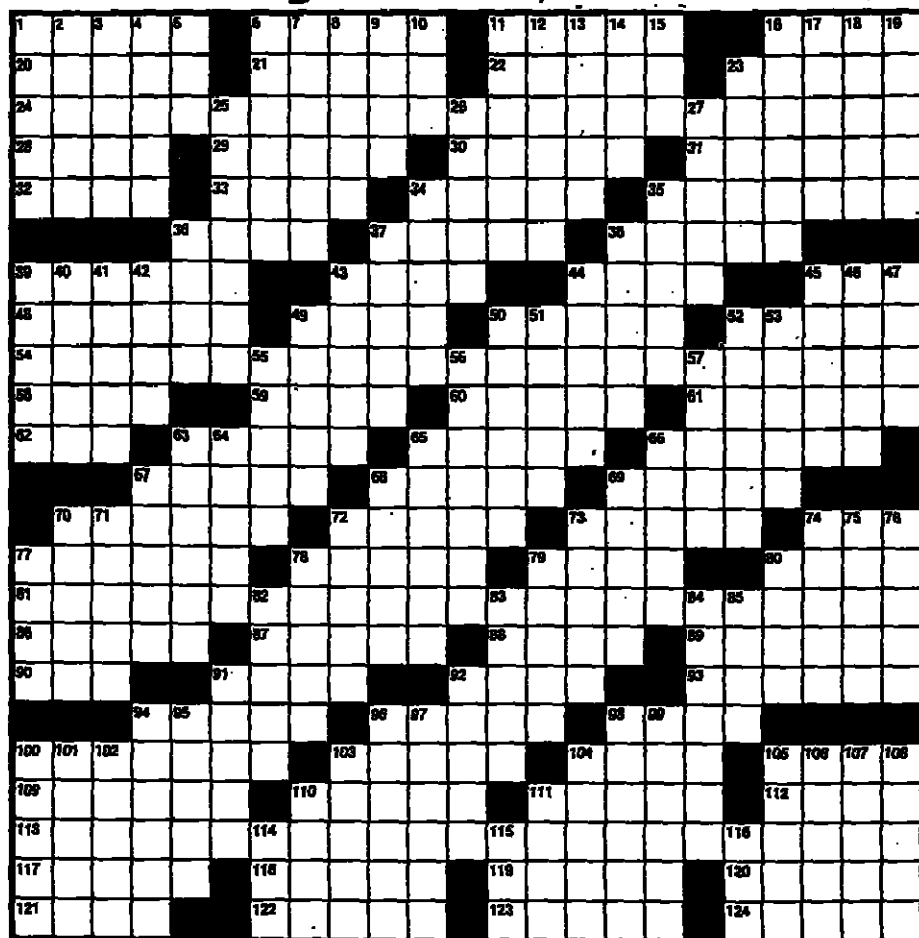
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- 77 Fulcrum for an
- 78 Courage
- 79 Brazier
- 80 Third-largest island
- 81 Breathe hard
- 82 Scriptorium
- 83 Stupefy
- 84 Third line of verse
- 85 Take the helm
- 86 Hornswoggled
- 87 Marchioness
- 88 Varnish bases
- 89 Opposite of vert.
- 90 Courteous bloke
- 91 That: Fr.
- 92 Heir's windfall
- 93 Native of Yugoslavia
- 94 Brilliance
- 95 Dickens's
- 96 Betsy
- 100 Miserly
- 103 Pub offering
- 104 Measure for herring
- 105 Title for Hess or Evans
- 108 Danish seaport
- 110 Inclination
- 112 Greek group in W.W. II
- 113 End of verse
- 117 Crime laid to Nero
- 118 Sky over Seville
- 119 Chinese province
- 120 Skirt
- 121 Eve of films
- 122 Surpass
- 124 Plant substance

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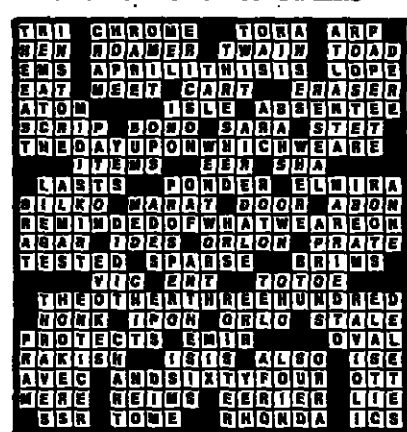
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- DOWN**
- 1 Land's end
 - 2 "Gypsy Love" composer
 - 3 Iowa church society
 - 4 Black Watch garb
 - 5 Queen before Sofia
 - 6 Okla. city or county
 - 7 Thought
 - 8 Mañana
 - 9 Charley horse
 - 10 Cousin of 6
 - 11 Down
 - 12 Jollies
 - 13 Roper's item
 - 14 Pastoral poem
 - 15 Berlin
 - 16 — volente
 - 17 Monopoly
 - 18 Baseball statistic
 - 19 High-tea tidbit
 - 20 London landmark
 - 21 Casino game
 - 22 Author of the verse
 - 23 Target of the Pioneer
 - 24 U. of Maine resort
 - 25 Tropical plant
 - 26 Pulp sources
 - 27 Coconut fibers
 - 28 Salad
 - 29 Ingredient
 - 30 Carb for Gawain
 - 31 One of the Philippines
 - 32 "The way of a man with"
 - 33 Jeune fille
 - 34 Like old trousers
 - 35 Two on the
 - 36 Scout's rider
 - 37 Emulate Circe
 - 38 Ibsen woman
 - 39 Toscanini's birthplace
 - 40 Without life
 - 41 Paperboy
 - 42 Vice follower
 - 43 Favorite resort
 - 44 Started a card game
 - 45 Vestige
 - 46 Utopian
 - 47 Ground gripper
 - 48 "Johnny" 1948 film
 - 49 Cassini
 - 50 Legendary robot
 - 51 Emulated a limpet
 - 52 Cabot's title in 184 B.C.
 - 53 Cassock's relative
 - 54 Principal dancer
 - 55 — the cob
 - 56 Sought a victim
 - 57 Estancia
 - 58 Dote on
 - 59 Vice follower
 - 60 Timetable, for short
 - 61 Moved on all fours
 - 62 A.K.A.
 - 63 — Gras
 - 64 German city
 - 65 Cooking direction
 - 66 Biblical prophecy
 - 67 Government agency: 1948-51
 - 68 However, for short
 - 69 Celtic Neptune

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Fair
ALABAMA	75	Cloudy	MILAN	25	77	Cloudy
ALASKA	49	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	30	Cloudy
ARIZONA	15	Overcast	MUNICH	1	34	Snow
ARKANSAS	15	Overcast	NEW YORK	9	48	Fair
CALIFORNIA	75	Cloudy	OSLO	4	39	Overcast
CANADA	25	Cloudy	PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
COLORADO	15	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	45	Mist
CONNECTICUT	49	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Overcast
DELAWARE	75	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Overcast
DENVER	15	Overcast	TEHRAN	23	73	Mist
FLORIDA	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	14	57	Cloudy
GEORGIA	49	Overcast	TULSA	15	57	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	55	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	39	Fair
INDIANA	55	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	7	45	Fair
IOWA	15	Overcast	ZURICH	3	37	Shower
KANSAS	49	Cloudy				
KENTUCKY	49	Cloudy				
LOUISIANA	75	Cloudy				
MAINE	49	Cloudy				
MARYLAND	49	Cloudy				
MASSACHUSETTS	49	Cloudy				
MICHIGAN	49	Cloudy				
MINNESOTA	49	Cloudy				
MISSISSIPPI	49	Cloudy				
MISSOURI	49	Cloudy				
MONTANA	49	Cloudy				
NEBRASKA	49	Cloudy				
NEVADA	49	Cloudy				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	Cloudy				
NEW JERSEY	49	Cloudy				
NEW MEXICO	49	Cloudy				
NEW YORK	49	Cloudy				
NORTH CAROLINA	49	Cloudy				
NORTH DAKOTA	49	Cloudy				
OHIO	49	Cloudy				
OKLAHOMA	49	Cloudy				
OREGON	49	Cloudy				
PENNSYLVANIA	49	Cloudy				
RHODE ISLAND	49	Cloudy				
SOUTH CAROLINA	49	Cloudy				
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	Cloudy				
TENNESSEE	49	Cloudy				
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BOOKS

LADD

The Life, the Legend, the Legacy of Alan Ladd

By Beverly Linet. Arbor House. 294 pages. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Janet Maslin

DAVID LADD, the actor's younger son, is quoted in Beverly Linet's biography "Ladd" as saying: "Perhaps my father will become a cult figure. Maybe this book will revive him." It isn't likely, because Alan Ladd made few movies that have aged well, or that show him off as anything more than a handsome, laconic cipher.

Raymond Chandler, disappointed when the actor was cast in "The Blue Dahlia," remarked that "Ladd is hard, bitter, and occasionally charming, but he is, after all, a small boy's idea of a tough guy." Robert Preston, Ladd's co-star in "Gun for Hire," was both kinder and closer to the mark in observing: "It's so sad, because he was an awfully good actor. So many people didn't realize this. It's said that the publicity department invented him, but they didn't really have to. He would have made it without that—and I think his life would have been happier."

Indeed, Ladd seems to have been a deeply unhappy man. If the tragic events Miss Linet recounts are true, the would-be urban anecdotes are even sadder. His father died when the boy was 4, and his mother married a man who never easily made ends meet.

Later, after Alan had married for the first time, his mother swallowed an overdose of pills and died before her son and his young wife, the former Midge Harrod. When Ladd divorced Midge to marry Sue Carol, who had been his agent, the facts of his mother's death disappeared from his official biography.

So did his first marriage and the son it produced, Alan Ladd Jr. So did Sue's three previous marriages and the fact that she was 10 years older than Ladd. And along came a lavish and frequently photographed home, intimate family moments that had a way of winding up in print, and statements like "When Sue became my wife, I realized that at last I had everything in life that I wanted."

Alan Ladd made few bones about his ambition to make it big in movies or about the price he was willing to pay for that kind of success. "It seems to me," he said, "that as long as my pictures go into the theaters and we ask people to pay to see what I do on the screen, I should not object if customers want to know what kind of man I am, how I live, what I do with my spare time."

So Sue, in managing her husband's career, continued to favor lucrative jobs over more challenging roles that might have helped him attain the artistic respectability he craved (she turned down, for instance, the James Dean part in "Giant" because it was a supporting role). And Alan Ladd delivered himself, his home and his family over to the fan magazines.

Beverly Linet, who worked for Modern Screen in the days when it was full of stories like "Reunion in Malibu"—Alan's Romantic Furlough With Sue, "all rights with a fan-zine point of view. And neither her prose nor her insight is particularly helpful. But Miss Linet's shortcomings, which would be glaring with another biographical subject, are strangely helpful in the case of Alan Ladd. The man remains very much a mystery, but the manifying of his nice-guy image is documented in ghastly detail, and so is the process by which his career was eventually sabotaged.

Even Miss Linet, who dutifully records Ladd's standing in each year's Modern Screen popularity poll as if these were the natural milestones of anybody's life, states that the actor lived in a house "rather more like a well-groomed stage set than a real home," and hints that his eagerness to please took its toll.

Shadowy Existence

The person it may have hurt the most is Alan Ladd Jr., now president of 20th Century-Fox. Miss Linet gives a horrifying account of the Ladd's methodical efforts to crop the boy out of family photographs and keep any mention of him out of the press. When Sue was pregnant by Ladd for the first time (she already had a daughter, whose existence was kept similarly shadowy), Louise Ferraro announced that the child would be named Alan Ladd Jr. if he was a boy—the fact that there already was an Alan Ladd Jr. was that much of a secret.

Later, when enough time had elapsed to pass off Alan Jr. and his half sister as children of the Ladd-Carol union, the press was allowed to write about these brand-new teenagers but forbidden to photograph them. "Paradoxically," Miss Linet explains, "the Ladds had no objection to posing before their home fireplace, where the portraits of all four children were mounted."

Not even the Ladd's obsessive secretiveness could compete with their desire for display.

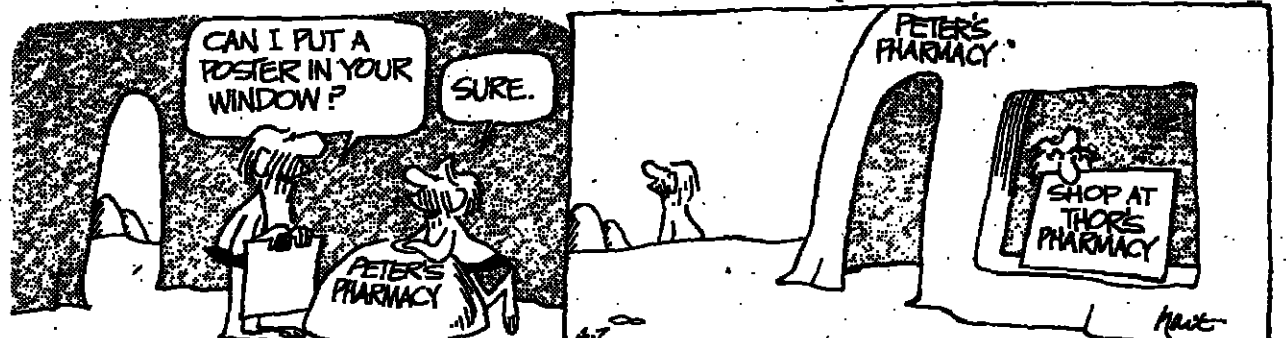
Ladd died in 1964, at the age of 51, of the combined effects of alcohol and sleeping pills, not long after he had shot himself in the chest, an episode that was officially described as accidental. In 1978, Sue Carol was still calling him "always a very happy man." Miss Linet doesn't actively dispute the possibility that the remark is ingenious, but she does believe the notions they so busily propagated. Instead, she sketches the process by which they lost sight of the truth and their myth-making developed a life of its own.

Janet Maslin is a movie reviewer for The New York Times.

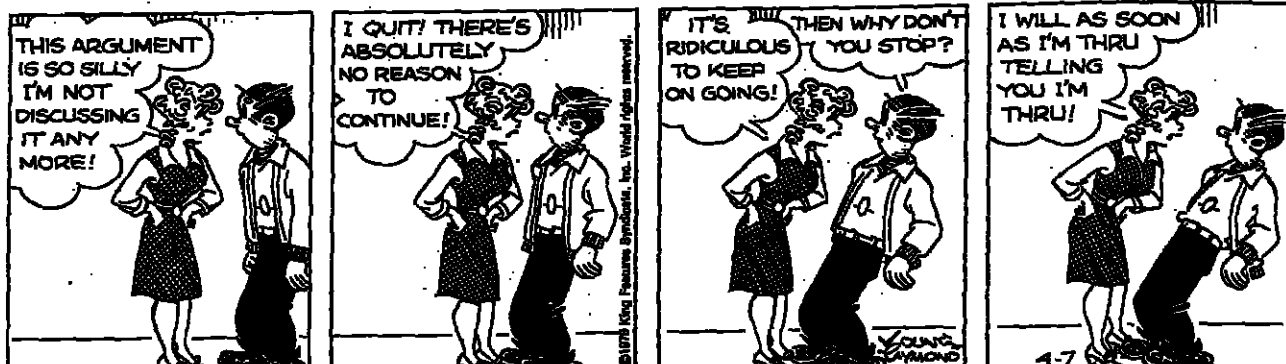
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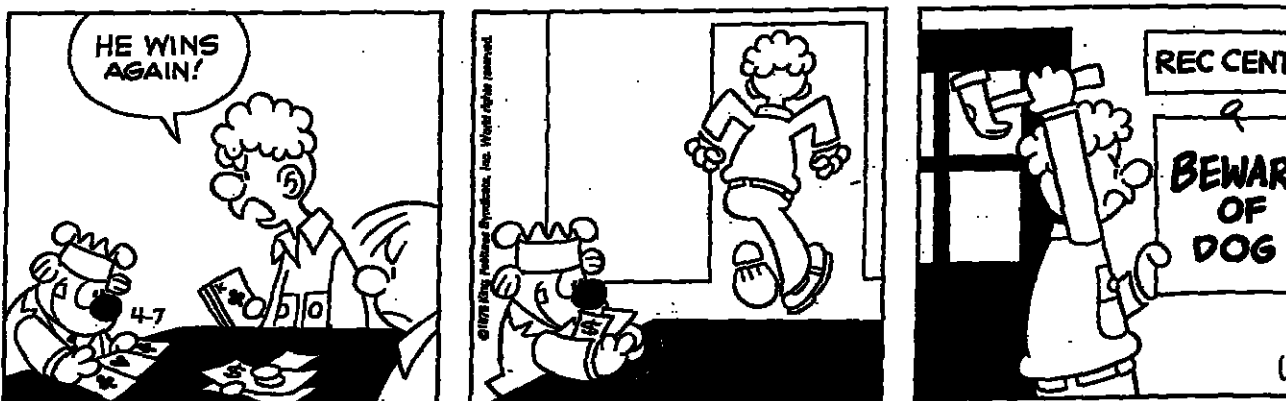
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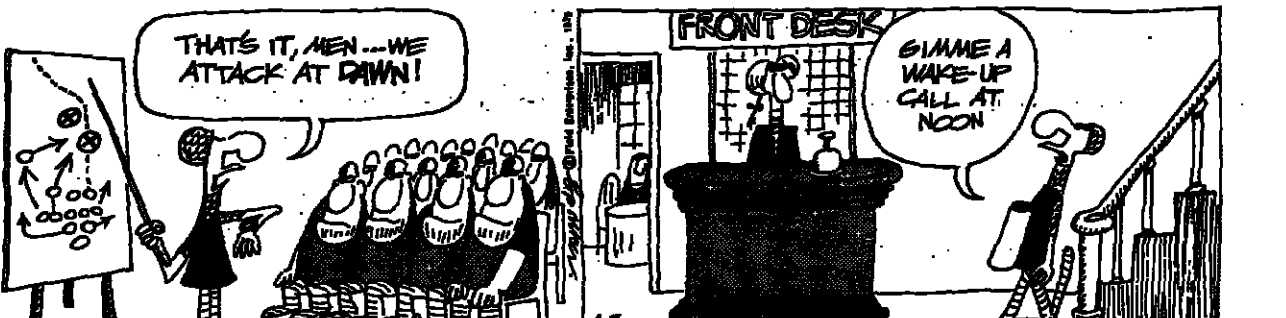
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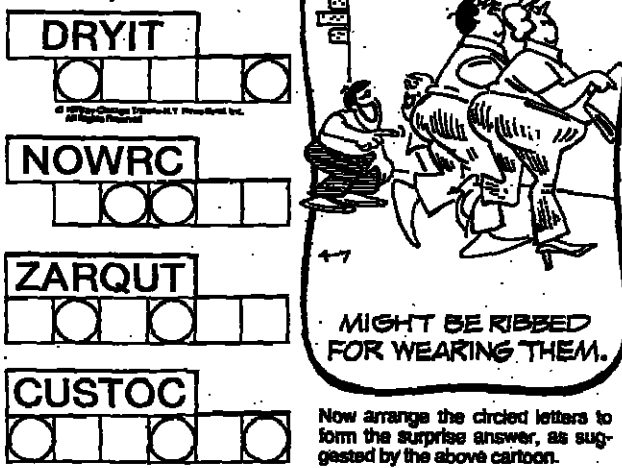
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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

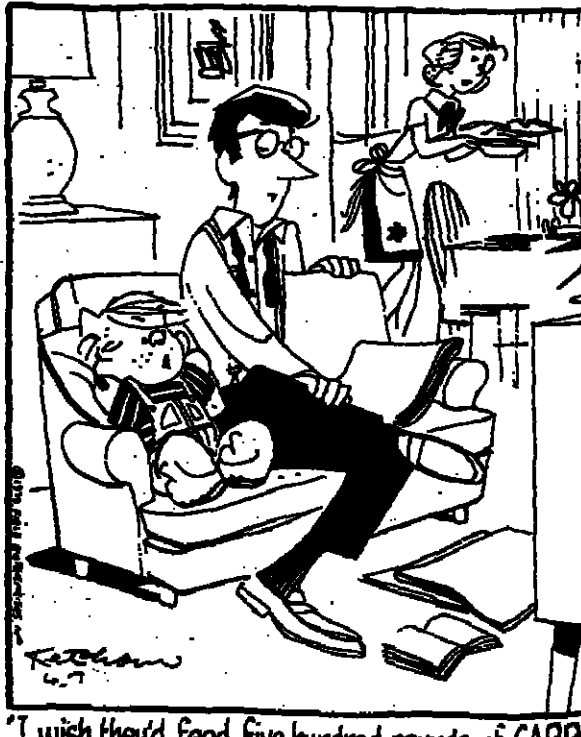


Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: AWARD EVENT GLOBAL HEAVEN
Answer: "What comes from Genoa, dear?" — "ORANGEADE"

Imprimé par P.L.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



San Diego Spoils Dodger Opener

LOS ANGELES, April 6 (UPI) — Lance Rautzhan uncoiled a wild pitch with two out in the ninth inning yesterday, allowing Kurt Bevacqua to score from third base with the winning run in a 4-3 victory by the San Diego Padres over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"It just got away from me," said the Dodger pitcher who had relieved Burt Hooton and was charged with the loss.

With the Padres trailing 3-2, Barry Evans led off the ninth with a double for San Diego and Gene Tenace walked off Hooton. One out later, Rautzhan replaced Hooton and walked Bevacqua. Gene Richards singled in the tying run and on the throw to the plate, both runners advanced. Rautzhan, facing Ozzie Smith, then threw a pitch over catcher Steve Yeager's head to score Bevacqua.

The Dodgers had snuffed a 2-2 tie in the eighth inning, when Burt Hooton doubled and Bill Russell singled him home.

Gaylord Perry, 40, received credit for the victory, pitching eight innings before yielding to Rolfe Fingers in the ninth. "When the bell rings, it makes us old guys ready to go again," Perry said.

Mets 10, Cubs 6

At Chicago, Richie Hebner, making his debut in a New York uniform, had four hits, including a homer, and drove in four runs to lead the New York Mets over Chicago, 10-6. Hebner, acquired last week from Philadelphia, homered

in the fourth to tie the score, 2-2, and hit his second double of the game in the seventh to trigger a five-run outburst. Craig Swan went the first eight innings for the victory.

Brewers 5, Yankees 1
In the American League at New York, Mike Caldwell went the distance for Milwaukee, giving up seven hits in defeating New York 5-1. Ron Guidry pitched 5½ innings of no-hit ball for the Yankees before giving up a single to Gordon Thomas that started a four-run rally for Milwaukee.

Red Sox 7, Indians 1
At Boston, Jim Rice hit a three-run homer and Fred Lynn and Dwight Evans added solo shots to power Boston and Dennis Eckersley to a 7-1 triumph over Cleveland. Eckersley, 20-8 last year, scattered two hits over seven innings to gain the victory. Rick Wise was tagged for six runs and seven hits in five innings to absorb the loss.

Royals 11, New Jays 2
At Kansas City, John Wathan's bases-loaded triple highlighted a nine-run second inning for Kansas City and lifted the Royals and Dennis Leonard to a 11-2 victory over Toronto. Leonard, a 20-game winner in each of the last two seasons, allowed six hits in six innings. John Mayberry collected four hits in four trips for the Jays, knocking in Toronto's only two runs in the fifth with a bases-loaded single.

China Makes a Concession To Taiwan in Games Issue

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 6 (UPI) — China made a broad concession to Taiwan yesterday in a bid to solve the problem surrounding Chinese participation in the next Olympics. But all indications were that Taiwan remained in no mood to compromise.

Song Zhong (Sung Chung), secretary general of the All China Sports Federation, said that Peking would be willing to let Taiwan take part in the Olympics under the name of the National Olympic Committee of Taiwan (China) provided it did not use the Taiwanese flag.

"We really want a solution to this problem and I think this is a considerable concession," said Song, who was to present Peking's case today at the full meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

Extensive Lobbying
Song, who heads a seven-man Peking delegation here, has been lobbying hard in the past few days and evidently wants to return to Peking with good news. "I don't think it would be in the interests of the Olympic movement if a decision on this matter was not taken now," Song said.

With a solution to the Chinese problem appearing elusive, some IOC members were discussing the possibility of accepting Peking's membership while retaining Taiwan's.

"Then we can just leave it up to them to sort it out between themselves," a European member said.

But this would be no solution because China has always maintained that it would not join an organization that included Taiwan. Moreover, such a decision could have been made three or four years ago.

Howe, at 51, Sees the End of a Dream

NEW YORK, April 6 (UPI) — Ten years ago, Gordie Howe was a man with a dream.

With his illustrious National Hockey League career reaching its twilight in the late 1960s, the highest-scoring of all hockey players wanted to do something that had never been done before. He wanted to play one season with his sons.

The dream seemed absurd to a lot of people, but it came true.

After a two-year retirement that allowed the 1970-71 season, Howe joined his sons Mark and Marty with the World Hockey Association's Houston Aeros for the 1973-74 season.

Now, six years later, the family still skates together and Papa Grandpa Gordie, a young 51, is wondering whether or not he should join his sons on their journey into the National Hockey League next season.

The Family Howe tells for the new England Whalers, one of four WHA teams accepted by the NHL for the 1979-80 season. Chances appear good that Mark, the left wing, will be a Whaler next year while Marty may play defense for the Detroit Red Wings — the NHL team that owns his rights.

But what about Gordie?

A Rough Year
"I don't know yet," hockey's only playing grandfather said recently from a Winnipeg hotel room. But I'll tell you one thing — if I live to anything like I do today when I have to decide, the answer will be no.

"I've been struggling all year, we've had a cracked ankle, a broken leg and a broken bone in my thumb. It's been rough."

Add a touch of arthritis to these "normal" injuries and you've got

NHL Standings
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Pittsburgh 41-21-12 112 340 230
Philadelphia 39-24-13 112 328 222
New York Islanders 38-25-12 112 328 222
Montreal 37-26-11 112 328 222
Boston 36-27-10 112 328 222
Toronto 35-28-9 112 328 222
Detroit 34-29-8 112 328 222
Chicago 33-30-7 112 328 222
Los Angeles 32-31-6 112 328 222
San Jose 31-32-5 112 328 222
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New Jersey 0-413-0 112 328 222
Washington 0-414-0 112 328 222
Pittsburgh 0-415-0 112 328 222
Columbus 0-416-0 112 328 222
St. Louis 0-417-0 112 328 222
Dallas 0-418-0 112 328 222
San Diego 0-419-0 112 328 222
Anaheim 0-420-0 112 328 222
Los Angeles 0-421-0 112 328 222
Phoenix 0-422-0 112 328 222
San Jose 0-423-0 112 328 222
Vancouver 0-424-0 112 328 222
Calgary 0-425-0 112 328 222
Edmonton 0-426-0 112 328 222
Winnipeg 0-427-0 112 328 222
Quebec 0-428-0 112 328 222
Ottawa 0-429-0 112 328 222
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